REGD. NO. B. 1065

Sunday Edition

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VOL XXII NO 19 BOMBAY SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

BOMBAY CONGRESSMEN VOTE FOR SOCIALISM

NO ROOM FOR "LITTLE FELLOWS" UNDER N. R. A.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

WASHINGTON, May 12.

Declaring that he was not inclined to "fool with them any longer" Mr. Johnson announced the abandonment of "little fellows" under the N. R. A. industries, who, although representing 15 per cent of the recovery programme have, been taking up 85 per cent. of N. R. A.'s effort and funds.

Mr. Johnson explained that such small manufacturers as wished, might be worked into remaining codes. There has been a tremendous criticism against imposition of penalties on little people like an aged tailor of Jersey City who was imprisoned twice, for reducing price for mending, by four cents below the N. R. A. csheduled prices.—Reuter.

U. S. AND TOKEN PAYMENTS

LONDON, May 12.

The Foreign Office has now received a telegram from the British Ambassador at Washinton intimating the Staet Department's willingness to accept token payments, if offered on 15th June, but these payments will not relieve countries from default.

The Ambassador's message is being considered by the Ministers individually during the weekend.

Similar notifications have been given by the State Department to France, Italy and Belgium. Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ARABIAN PEACE MOVE.

CAIRO, May 12.

Peace negotiations between King Ibn Saud and the Envoy of Yemen, are now occurring at Tait with the assistance a Muslim mediatory mission, according to the reports published here from Arabia. King Ibn Saud's peace-conditions are reported to include a 20 years' peace treaty and a pledge of safety for the subjects of the Imam, who joined the Saudi forces. Reports from Sanaa state that the Imam is indignant at the rumour of his death and states that he is active in organising the country's defences.—Reuter.

ANSWER HOARE

NEW DELHI, May 12.

At a private meeting held tonight at Dr. Ansari's residence where about 60 Congressmen congregated him, Dr. Ansari explained to those who opposed council entry that it was not advisable in the present political circumstances of the country not to capture the legislatures and exhorted them to support the Swarajist programme and to give a fitting reply to Sir Samuel Hoare by repealing repressive law.—United Press.

MADRID STREET BATTLE.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

MADRID, May 12.

Traffic in Calle Atocha was held up while bullets whizzed and recocheted in a street battle between the police and medical students. Crowds watched the hostilities from a safe distance. Police drove the students into a building. Thereafter, sniping battle occurred for some hours, one man was arrested, there were few casualties. Similar rioting occurred in the Central University and Cisneros Institute.

The trouble arose from a countrywide strike of the students to protest against closing the Headquarters of the Students' Republican Federation after the fatal incident yesterday.

EXCHANGE OF SHOTS.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BARCELONA, May 12.

One man was killed due to shots being exchanged between the Civil Guards and the Extremists, who attempted to force their way into the tram depots.

MEHERALLY SERIOUSLY ILL AGAIN

A letter received on behalf of Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally, the well-known Bombay Congressman and Youth League leader, was read out by Mr. K F Nariman to the informal Conference of Congressmen on Saturday. The letter stated that Mr. Meherally had a very bad relapse and was down with acute rheumatic pain at the joints. He has been in a serious condition for the past 27 days and has lost 24 lbs in weight. He is very weak and is not in a position either to converse or write.

It will be recalled that Mr. Meherally ever since his release from the Belgaum jail last year, had been undergoing active treatment at Dr. Dinshaw Mehta's Nature Cure Clinic at Poona. Recently his condition showed satisfactory improvement. The latest complication has created anxiety among the large circle of his friends.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

No Non-Member Should Be Invited

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi is anxious that only actual members of the Congress Working Committee should be present at the proposed Working Committee Meetings and no invitations should be issued to any one else.—A.P.

CONGRESS SOCIALISTS

Nagpur Delegates To Patna Conference

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, May 12.

C. P. Congressmen met last night at the residence of Seth Poonamchand Ranka and resolved to send . Messrs. Madanmohan Chaturvedi, General Awari, Mrs. Vidyavati and D. T. Lohia as delegates to the All-India Congress Socialist Party meeting at Patna. Those present at the meeting were of opinion that the Congress Socialists while putting forward the Socialist Programme should not allow the same to eclipse the question of political freedom.

The question of forming a Congress Socialist Party at Nagpur will be decided on the return of the delegates from Patna.

Informal Conference Decides On Future Programme

NO AUTONOMY FOR SWARAJ PARTY

Congress Should Itself Carry Out Council Programme, If Boycott Is Removed

Bombay Congressmen have by an overwhelming majority recommended to the Congress that its future programme should be Socialistic on the lines indicated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, that is, the organisation of the peasants and workers for the struggle against Imperialism.

They also declared that the ban on the Legislatures should be lifted and that whatever decision that the Congress takes regarding the future programme, that should be acted upon by the Congress itself.

They did not want any separate autonomous party within Congress for any particular activity.

These decisions are embodied in the resloutions passed by the informal Conference of Bombay Congressmen which met on Saturday.

About 90 Congress workers were present by invitation at the second informal conference of Bombay Congressmen, convened by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Messrs. K.F. Nariman and Abid Ali Jafferbhai on Saturday evening at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall. The Conference was a continuation of the one held on the 21st April last. The decisions of that conference was felt by a large number of Congressmen to be inconclusive. Hence it was convened again to consider the future programme of the Conference. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided and among those present were: Messrs. K.F. Nariman, S.A. Brelvi, K.M. Munshi, Nagindas Master, Abid Ali Jafferbhai, Motichand Kapadia, Mulraj Karsondas, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Hakim Ikrami, Purushottam Tricumdas, Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, M. R. Masani, Mrs. Gangaben Patel, Mrs. Zaveriben Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mrs. Purushottam Tricumdas, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Dr. Vora and Messrs. Abdul Majid Hakim, C. K. Narayan Swami, Babrekar, Phiroze Bharucha, Keki Bharucha, S.K. Pupala, S.B. Mhadeshwar, Kanthi, Naravane, P.R. Lele, I.S. Patel, Madan Lal Pithy Sirajuddin Vasi, etc.

Mr. K.M. Munshi proposed Mrs. Naidu to the Chair and Mr. Nagindas Master seconded the proposition.

In the course of her speech, Mrs. Naidu said that, when the Conference met last time it was considered premature and unnecessary to take any decision as to the future policy and programme of the Congress. They did not then know when and where the All-India Congress Committee would meet. Now that the A.I.C.C. meeting had been definitely convened, it was the proper time to make recommendations as to what in the opinion of the Bombay Congressmen should be the future programme of the Congress.

THE ISSUES.

She proposed to follow the same procedure in regard to the conduct of the conference and appealed to those present to be businessman-like. She wanted them to discuss the questions that would arise fully and frankly. The Conference was convened for the purpose of taking the concensus of opinion among Bombay Congressmen regarding the future programme of the Congress. After the Conference, its decisions would be embodied in an official statement, as was done last time. She pointed out that the issues on which decisions would have to be taken were:

(1) Wheher the Lahore Resolution on the Boycott of Legislatures should be rescinded or not, and if so, by the A. I. C. C. or the open session of the Congress.

(2) What should be the future programme and

(3) Whether the Swaraj Party should at all be formed.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai objected to the procedure indicated. He held that it was unconstitutional for the A.I.C.C. to rescind any resolutions passed at a plenary session of the Congress.

It was pointed out that A.I.C.C. was competent enough to consider any programme that might be placed before it, and take decisions. But it was understood that those decisions could be reversed or ratified by the Congress.

The objection was over-ruled, and the President asked Mr. Munshi to initiate the discussion by moving his resolution which runs as follows:

"That the Boycott of Legislatures prescribed by the Congress should be lifted."

In commending the resolution to the acceptance of the Conference, Mr. Munshi said that they were meeting again as Comrades who had suffered and sacrificed together in the past and he was confident that they would all march together in the future. He hoped that no motive would be imputed to any person while discussing the question. "Victory depends on our unity and solidarity," declared the speaker.

ENDING THE STAGNATION.

After four years of Civil Disobedience, continued Mr. Munshi the country had reached a stage of abject political stagnation. Dullness had come over Congress activities. Civil Disobedience waned. There was no other alternative programme. It was solely to end that dull stagnation in Congress activities that the Congress leaders met at Delhi. He was not one of those who believed that Swaraj would come through the Councils. He and his friends of the Swaraj Party were conscious of that fact. But something had to be done to put an end to the deadlock. The new life in the country after the Delhi Conference was a vindication of the wisdom of the step that they took in Delhi. The very fact that they were all discussing the future programmes for the Congress was a happy departure from the dull and stagnant state that prevailed before the Delhi Conference. They had got to face the situation and devise ways and means of arriving at some programme. They had to devise an alternate programme to Civil Disobedience if the latter could not be carried on. The only alternative to direct action was a return to constitutionalism.

GREATEST DANGER.

They had to confess, proceeded Mr. Munshi, that the direct action movement had been crippled to a large extent. He, therefore,

(Continued on page 5).

FUTURE CONGRESS PROGRAMME

Bombay Congressmen's Recommendations

The following official statement was issued after the informal Conference of Bombay Congressmen on Saturday:—

A second informal conference of Congressmen in Bombay assembled in Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday, 12th inst. at 4 p.m. in response to invitations issued by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Messrs. K.F. Nariman and Abidali Jafferbhoy. About 90, including some ladies, attended.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was voted to the Chair.

After briefly explaining the object of the Conference, she called upon Mr. K. M. Munshi to move the first resolution which was to the following effect:

"That the boycott of Legislatures prescribed by the Lahore Congress should be lifted."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. I.S. Patel.

SOCIALIST PROGRAMME.

To this an amendment was moved by Mr. M.R. Masani to the following effect:

"That provided such boycott prescribed by the Lahore Congress can be rescinded only by the open session of the Congress as decided by the Bombay Congressmen's meeting held on April 21 last," and (2) "that such decision should be in furtherance of a programme of national independence as indicated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, having as its objective the establishment of a Socialist State in which power would be transferred to the masses through the organisation of peasants and workers, and participation in their struggle with Imperialism and the Indian vested interests allied with it."

The said amendment was seconded by Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy.

Mr. Mulraj Kursondas moved a further amendment:

"that the whole subject-matter with regard to the future programme be referred to a committee to make a report after a month."

After discussion on the resolution and the amendments lasting for about two hours wherein a section of the House, led by Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy strongly opposed the Council-entry item, altogether, on taking votes, Mr. Mulraj's amendment found only two supporters, whereas Mr. Masani's amendment was carried by 37 for to 17 votes against. It was subsequently put as a substantive proposition and carried.

CONGRESS TO CARRY OUT PROGRAMME.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi moved a further resolution, which was seconded by Mr. K.F. Nariman, that

"this Conference is of opinion that any programme of Council entry, if and when accepted by the Congress, should be carried out by the Congress itself."

The said resolution was also carried, only four voting against.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings of the Conference.

SUPPORT TO STRIKERS.

After the dissolution of the Conference, the following resolution was moved from the Chair and accepted by the House.

"This meeting of Bombay Congressmen extends its sympathy and support to the textile workers of Bombay now on strike in their splendid and non-violent resistance to the attack on their standard of living, and calls upon the citizens of Bombay to contribute generously to the funds for their relief and to strive for the acceptance of their just demands."

Mr. Meherally had sent a letter expressing his inability to attend as he was confined with illness in the Nature Cure Clinic at Poona. The Chairman wished him a speedy recovery on behalf of the Conference.

VICEROY'S PARTING APPEAL

Hopes To See Bihar Fund Increased On Return From England

SIMLA, May 12.

The Viceroy has issued the following appeal: "Before proceeding to England I wish to express my very grateful thanks to all who have so generously subscribed to my Earthquake Relief Fund.

The fund has now reached the total of well over fifty lakhs of rupees which, in itself is a most satisfactory figure, but from the short visit that I paid to the devastated areas I can say quite definitely that a much larger sum will be required if we are to help all those of our fellow citizens in Bihar who have suffered so greatly as a result of this terrible disaster.

Once again let me expressmy warmest appreciation to all classes and communities in this country who have according to their means co-operated in raising such a large sum of money. My fund is still open and money is still coming in, but I would earnestly ask those who have not yet subscribed to do so without delay.

I hope that when I return to India in August I shall find the Fund substantially increased."—A. P.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

Mahatma's Pilgrimage Will Bear Full Fruit By Doing It On Foot

PIPLI (Puri), May 12.

The "United Press" definitely understands that Dr. B. C. Roy and Satis Chandra Das Gupta of Bengal having agreed to his suggestion that his pilgrimage can bear full fruit only by continuing it in Utkal and the whole country partaking. Gandhiji has cancelled his Bengal tour programme for the present.

Mahatmaji is however expected to undertake the tour in the middle of June.

At a large meeting at Pipli, Sjt. Gopa Bandhu Chowdhury, the Utkal leader, tendered grateful thanks to Bengal friends who have allowed Gandhiji to drop his Bengal tour programme to satisfy the hunger of Gandhiji's soul and consequently have offered a unique opportunity to Utkal to fulfil her share in the great penance for the removal of untouchability, the severest phase of which, Gandhiji has now undertaken by travelling on foot in the hot sun in this land of Jagannath.—United Press.

ANOTHER BLAZE IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, May 12.

Following upon yesterday's fire there was another outbreak early this morning, which followed a severe dust-storm.

The fire first broke out in a hut in Qarol Bagh and fanned by the wind, it soon spread reducing to ashes 17 other huts.

Four fire-brigades battled with the flames for 90 minutes before the fire was brought under control. The loss is estimated at several thousands.—A.P.

CONGRESSMEN SUPPORT TEXTILE WORKERS

The informal conference of Bombay Congress workers held on Saturday evening in the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, at Gowalia Tank, met again into a meeting after the business for which the Conference was convened. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided. The following resolution moved from the Chair was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting of the Bombay Congressmen extends its sympathy and support to the Textile workers of Bombay in their splendid and non-violent resistance to the attack on their standard of living and calls upon the citizens of Bombay to contribute generously to the funds for their relief and strive for the acceptance of their just demands."

NAGPUR TEXTILE STRIKE SPREADING

600 Model Mill Workers Down Tools

NAGPUR, May 12.

Over 600 employees of the Ring Frame Department in the Model Mill, which was so far unaffected, came out on strike this noon.

After the recess the workers took out a Red-flag procession, which passed along Tilak Statue, and terminated in a meeting, when Mr. Ruiker and others addressed them.—United Press.

SCAVENGERS GO ON STRIKE

NADIAD, May 12.

A sensation was caused at Mahudha by the scavengers going on strike as a protest against the dismissal of two of their leaders from service, and by their refusal to return to duty until their leaders were re-installed in their respective posts. Heaps of rubbish lying on the road side are causing great nuisance.—United Press.

GIFT OF 2 LAKHS FOR GIRLS' EDUCATION

South Africa Indian's Munificence

PORBANDER, May 11.

Sheth Nanji Kalidas of Africa has donated a munificent sum of two lakhs to establish Kanyan Gurukula at Porbander in Kathiawad on the lines of the Arya Kanya Maha Vidyalaya of Baroda.—United Press.

EXAMINATIONS IN AGRICULTURE

List Of Successful Candidates Who Appeared In March

The following were successful in the Intermediate Examination in Agriculture and the degree for Bachelor of Agriculture held in March:—

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit):—Nos. 34, 44, 26, 16, 39, 36.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 2 4 6 7 8 9 10 11 13 14 15 17 18 19 20 21 22 24 25 29 30 32 35 37 41 42.

PASS:—Nos. 46 48 49 50 51 52 53 54.

Entitled to keep terms for the B.Ag. Examination:—No. 5.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Ag.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 1 4 5 6 7 8 9 12 13 14 17 18 19 20 21 23 24 25 26 27 29 30 31 32 33 36 37 38 40 43 44 45 46 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61.

PASS:—Nos. 15 39 42.

PASSED IN BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY:—Nos. 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 76 77 78 79 80 81 83 84 85 86 87 89 92 93 94 96 97 98 99 101 103 104 105 106

PASSED IN BOTANY ONLY:—Nos. 82 95 102.

PASSED IN PLANT PATHOLOGY ONLY:—Nos. 75 88 91.

The results of candidates Nos. 16, 41, and 47 are withheld.

ENGINEERING EXAM. RESULTS

The following are the results of the Engineering Examinations held in March 1934.

(I)—FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING

FIRST CLASS:—No 24.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 18 19 20 22 23 25 26 27 28 30 32 33 35 37 38 42 43 46 47 48 49 51 52 53 55 59 61 62 63 65 66 70 72 73 99 101 103 104 106 107 108 112 113 114 115 116 121 122 126 128 130 131 132 133 136 137 138 139 140 141 143.

PASS:—Nos. 17 36 67 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 94 95 96 97 147 149 152 153 154 158 159 160 161 162 165 169 170 171 172 175 179.

No. 24 wins the Kahandas Mancharam and the Colonel Patrick French Scholarships.

(II).—SECOND EXAMINATION IN ENGINEEERING (CIVIL)

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit) :—Nos. 47 92 90 2 26 105 69 75 24 76 88 73.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 1 4 5 6 7 8 9 11 12 16 17 20 23 31 35 40 42 44 45 46 49 50 51 74 78 81 82 83 85 86 87 89 91 93 94 96 97 98 99 100 102 103 104 106 109 110.

PASS:—Nos. 10 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 62 63 64 65 66 67 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 121 122 123 124 125

Entitled t okeep terms for the B E. (Civil) Examination:—No. 70

The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Scholarship and The Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize divided between Nos. 47 and 92.

III.—SECOND EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING (Mechanical and Electrical)

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit:—Nos.8 14.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 1 2 3 4 5 6 9 11 12 15 16 17.

PASS:—No. 18.

(IV.)—B. E. (Civil) EXAMINATION

FIRST CLASS:—No. 11.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 2 4 5 7 8 12 16 19 21 28 30 32 34 36 38 39 40 51 59 66 68 74 76 77 78 82 83 84 85 88 89 91 93 95 98 99 100.

PASS:—Nos. 42 46 50.

The Prizes and Medal have been awarded as under:—

The James Berkley Gold Medal to No. 11.

The Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize to No. 2.

The Jamshedji Dorabji Naegamvala Prize to No. 78.

(V.)—B. E. (Mechanical) EXAMINATION.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 10.

No. 8 wins the Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship.

No. 1 wins the Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Gold Medal.

2 Years R. I. For Housebreaking And Theft

Two Muslims, Noormahomed Kassim and Abdulkarim Kassim, who had several previous convictions to their credit, were sentenced on Saturday to two years' rigorous imprisonment on charges of housebreaking and theft by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. They were further ordered by him to report themselves at the police station for three after their release from jail.

It was stated in the course of the evidence that the two accused had on the 16th of April last entered the premises of Mr. H. M. Mistry and committed theft. They were arrested by the police when they were trying to make good their escape and placed before thee Chief Presidency Magistrate who sentenced them as above.

THE HERO OF
those silent days
for whom you waited at the Ticket window for hours together.
MASTER VITHAL
is
showing his wiles and talents
in
Saraswatee Cinetone's
next

MYSTERIOUS PRINCE

supported by Miss Kishori, Salvi and others
watch for date and Theatre

SARASWATEE CINETONE'S
BHAKTA PRALHAD
(Hindi)
to be shortly released at
MINERVA
TALKIES
Master Krishnakant as Pralhad

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—District Manager for an Insurance Company on Rs. 100-20-200 per month. Security required Rs. 1,000 in cash. Apply Box No. 52, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—An Anglo-Indian to look after and secure orders for butter. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 53, "Bombay Chronicle".

Book-keeper with good knowledge of English and Accountancy required by European Mercantile firm. Must be able to join at once. State experience, age and salary required to Box No. 54, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—An Experienced First-Class Mechanical Engineer, having electrical knowledge for an up-country cotton mill, salary Rs. 125, 150. Apply Box No. 58, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—A chemist and a First-Class Engineer for 100 ton sugar-cane crushing capacity mill in Northern India for the next cane season. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 56, "Bombay Chronicle".

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Dutch Sugar Technologist from Java with eight years' experience and one year in India seeks employment in a sugar factory. Produces only one quality first-class sugar, while crushing at top-speed with lowest possible losses. Has a good-tempered disposition and is willing to teach and train staff and labour. Please reply stating salary offered to Box No. 57, "Bombay Chronicle".

Timber Expert seeks engagement in any way. Well acquainted with the market, having knowledge of all kind Burma timbers, Assam, C. P. and foreign timbers and saw mill works. Reply Box No. 59, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loan, big or small, quickly ar-ranged on pro-note, jewellery, etc. Apply Box No. 55, "Bombay Chronicle".

A Loan of Rs. 1,000 on pro-note required by Respectable person working in Semi-Government office for last 17 years. Monthly income Rs. 200. Will repay by monthly instalments of Rs. 50 plus attractive interest. Kindly write Box No. 2376, "Bombay Chronicle".

111. SHOPKEEPERS.

Wanted to purchase well-seasoned Burma Teakwood for furniture purposes at favourable prices. Reply with particulars to Box No. 51, "Bombay Chrnicle".

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Portable Gramophones for annas eight, and 14-Kt. real gold wrist watches for Rupee One only. Apply for full particulars to Post Box No. 793, Bombay, with 9 pice stamps. (R2384)

TO-NIGHT! *2nd Glorious Week!*
AJANTA'S ROMANTIC THRILLER
Shane-Khuda
Shane-Khuda

Directed by:—
M. BHAVNANI
Starring:—
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Packed with Lilting Songs Mystery, Thrills, Romance.
A Picture Not To Be Missed
DAILY at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday: Extra Show at 3 p.m.
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KING KONG
An unconceivable idea brought into celluloid——
The Huge Ape fights prehistoric creatures
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Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
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LIKE AN AVALANCHE
SEETA
Rushes in and on to the forward path of success
THIRD WEEK
with tremendous rush and unusual appreciation
Directed by:
DEBAKI BOSE
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DURGABAI KHOTE
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K. DEY & etc.
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YESTERDAY AT
THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

There is no Free List.

TO-DAY THIS WEEK
SHREE CINE TONE'S
Sensational Social Talkie
"MANJARI"
Vividly protrays the burning topics of the day that surge the mind of the Hindu Society.
Featuring
MUSHTARY, MASTER ANDAZ, GOVINDRAO TEMBE
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MAJESTIC CINEMA
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

अाकाशवाणी

Director: BHAL G. PENDHARKAR
Music Director: GUNDOPANT WALAWALKAR
Photographer: V. B. JOSHI.
Recordists: WALAWALKAR and MODAK
Featuring: LEELA, VINAYAK, PHATAK and PENDHARKAR.

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Bakam Bhat is Coming

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AKASHWANI
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GIRGAUM.
OUR NEXTS
(1) KRANTIKARAK.
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Featuring:
LEELA and VINAYAK.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
KRISHNA CINETONE'S
GRAND URDU TALKIE
Khak-ka-Putla
Featuring:
Well-known Singer of Punjab
BHAI DESA
Miss GULAB, Miss ALAKNANDA, Mr. HARIDAS, Miss HIRUBAI and others
Story by:—
MUNSHI ZAHIRUDDIN
Cinematography:—
Mr. GORDHANBHAI PATEL
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Love! Action! Thrills! Romance! Laughs — Grandeur — Lovely Songs, etc.
Sat. & Sun. 2-45 p.m.
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NEW CHARNI ROAD.

NEXT SATURDAY
A MIGHTY ORIENTAL DRAMA
CONFLICTING PASSIONS, ROYAL INTRIGUES, GREEN JEALOUSIES
A WONDERFUL PORTRAYAL OF ORIENTAL GLORIES
at
THE CARLTON
Lamington Road
THE 1002nd NIGHT
A story of struggle and sacrifice of love and loyalty flaming with human passions
with
IVAN MOSJOUKINE
IN A SUPERB EROTIC ROLE
THE 1002nd NIGHT

Money Makes the Mare Go!
Perhaps this usage must have been introduced by some of the slavish standard bearers of
MONEY
They can drive the Poor (to reasonable extents) but not their hearts—Never ! ! !
GANDHARVA CINETONE'S
2nd Social Musical Super
BALA JOBAN
starring
VANG-VEENA PADMADEVI
Supported by the 9-Stars group.
Direction and Scenario by
BABURAO PATEL.
Story by
DIRECTOR CHOWDHARY.
Miss GULAB, MUBARAK, NANDU KHOTE, MADHUKAR GUPTE, MARUTIRAO, RAJA PANDIT, BADRIPRASAD, BABURAO SAMSARE, GULAM HUSSEIN
WAIT TILL SATURDAY, THE 19th MAY, 1934
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in the next week
NEW THEATRES LTD.'S (Calcutta)
HINDI SUPER PRODUCTION
CHANDIDAS
in its (The Picture that needs no introduction)
FAREWELL WEEK
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Latest Commercial News

TRADERS AWAITING SILVER DEVELOPMENTS

London Gold And Silver Slightly Easy

WHEAT EASY ON FAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORT

BOMBAY, May 12.

On Saturday, cross-rates moved within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET QUIET

The New York cotton market was quiet with traders awaiting developments in connection with silver. Prices moved in a very narrow margin.

LONDON BULLION SLIGHTLY EASY

London gold and silver ruled slightly easy.

WHEAT EASY AND LINSEED QUIET

Liverpool and Chicago wheat was easy but Argentine linseed ruled quiet.

BETTER FEELING IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange showed very little activity. Giltedged securities showed some better feeling.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, May 12.

Previous closing rate	11.45
To-day's opening rate	11.40
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing rate	11.43
Diffeffrence	—.02

Broach Expectation July Rs. 189/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, May 12.

Previous closing rate	5.90
To-day's opening rate	5.83
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing rate	5.83
Difference	—.07

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 12.

With traders awaiting developments in connection with silver the market was very quiet with scarcely any important business passing. In the absence of any news prices moved in a very narrow margin but the undertone continued steady.

The session opened with trading in October at 11.40, i.e., 5 points lower than the previous closing. Prices declined on unfavourable Liverpool advices and lack of buying power but some buying on local side and price-fixing kept market from a further fall and for some time quotations hovered around the previous closing level. Eventually the market closed at 11.43 for October with a decline of 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 12.

The following were the opening ranges:

July	(11.36/11.36) 11.24/11.23
October	(11.52/11.55) 11.36/11.38
Decr.	(11.66/11.65) 11.52/11.51.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, May 12.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May	(5.90) 5.88
American May	(5.92) 5.89
Egyptian July	(8.30) 8.24
Egyptian July	(8.34) 8.29

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 12. 10 p.m.

Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 189-0 after New York opening which was 3 points down from the previous closing rate. Subsequently the rate improved to Rs. 188-12 as New York futures were reported to be 8 points down. Thereafter the rate improved to Rs. 189-8 as the closing of New York futures were 2 down.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

	Bombay May 12. cwts.
Wheat	4.053
Linseed	24,525
Rape, Rai & Mustarseeds	1.196
Gingellyseed	212
Poppyseed	136
Groundnuts	13,845
Castorseed	7,798
Rice	21.581
Myrabollams	2,551
Cottonseed	2,465
Gram	1.160
Joowar	688
Bajree	201
	tons
Coal	720

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, May 11.

July	1.52—04
September	1.58—05
December	1.65—06
January	1.66—06

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, May 12.

Previous Closing	5-11 5/8
To-day's Opening	5-12
To-day's Closing	5-11 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, May 12.

Previous Closing	5-11 1/2
To-day's Opening	5.11 1/2
To-day's Closing	5.11 7/8
Difference	+.003/8

FRANC RATE.

London, May 12.

Previous Closing	77.34
To-day's Opening	77.34
To-day's Closing	77.40
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 12.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.11-1/2 and then improved to 5.11-5/8 with a steadier tendency. The closing rate was 5.11 7/8.

Franc opened at 77.34 and then appreciated to 77.40 with a quiet trend.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 12.

The market closed steady.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Spot	19 1/4d	19 1/8d
Forward	19 3/8	19 3/16d

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 12.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-16-1	£6-15-10

BULLION

London, May 12.

Influex	(£63000) nil
Withdrawal	(nil) nil
Gold	(£6-16-1) £6-15-10
Silver	(19 1/4d) 19 1/8d

DISCOUNTS

London, May 12.

3 months (15/16 p.c.) (15/16 p.c.)

4 months (15/16 to 1 p.c.) 15/16 p.c. to 1 p.c.

6 months (1 to 1 1/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, May 12.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/32

Paris on Bombay (5.82 3/8) 5.93 3/8

New York on Bombay (38.62) 38.56

Berlin on Bombay (0.96 1/4) 0.96 1/4

London on Milan (59.96) 60.12

London on Shanghai (1.3 1/2) 1.3 1/4

London on Kobe (1.2 7/32) 1.2 7/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 12.

Local silver opened quiet at Rs. 53/1, 53/2 and 53/4 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement. Prices eased on absence of support influenced by quieter Shanghai advices however later there was some scattered buying and the market slightly improved but again eased on unfavourable London advices and closed at Rs. 52/12, 52/14, and 53/.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 33/11/3, 33/11/9 and 33/12/3 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement. The market was rather quiet in the absence of speculative activity and prices moved very narrowly closed steady at Rs. 33/11/6, 33/12 and 33/12/6.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, May 11.

May	0.88 3/8—02c
July	0.87 1/4—1 3/8c
September	0.88 1/8—1 1/4c

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 12.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July at 56 and October at 58-1-8. Prices somewhat declined on the lack of support due to disappointing advices from aborad and news of favourable weather there was very little business doing.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, May 12.

Chicago wheat opened easy with July at 86-3/4. The market declined on more favourable weather reports and liquidation.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, May 13.

Chicago oats opened steady at 33 for May and 33-3/4 for July. There was however very little doing and prices showed a tendency to ease.

Chicago rye opened quiet with trading in July at 37-5/8 and October 38-3/4 but market lacked supoprt in the absence of any important buying.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, May 12.

Argentine linseed opened quiet in abscence of any support and liquidation with May option declining at close to 14.13.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, May 11.

In Wool sales there was only moderate election. Withdrawals increase values were 5 to 15 per cent lower compared with March.

Lower (0-8 1/2) 0-8
Higher (1-10) 1-9
Scored inferior to average.
Lower (1-0) 1-1
Higher (2-8 1/2) 2-2 1/2

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 12.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:

METALS

Tin (£234 buyers £236 1|4 sellers) closed.
Lead (£11 buyers £11 sellers) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£36 1|2 to £37 closed.
Glasgow Iron (70) closed.

JUTE

Crop May-June (15 3|8) 15 1|4 sellers.
Dundee May (£27 3|4) unquoted.
Lightning May (£16 1|2) unquoted

TEA

Indian Pekoe higher (1-1) 1-1.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1.

RUBBER

Spot 6 1|2) 6 3|8 paid and buyers
April June (6 5|8) 6 9|16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay May-June (£13) £12 7|8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata May-June (£11) £10 7.8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta May-June (£12 3|84 £12 11|16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria May-June (£11) £11 sellers.

HULL OILS AND SEEDS MARKETS

HULL, April 19.

Markets have a steadier undertone. Linseed is firmly held, but crushers' requirements are not pressing, in view of the slow movement of oil and the approach of the quiet season for oil-cakes. Plate on passage was done last week at £9 7s. 6d., which remains the value for that position, and for April-May shipment £9. 10s. is now quoted. Bombay for May shipment to Hull has been done at £11 8s. 9d., with sellers now asking £11 7s. 6d. Shipments from the Argentine are again at a moderate level. The quantity on passage to Europe is 173,300 tons (including 12,100 tons from India), or 13,200 tons more than last week, while the quantity destined for the United States and Canada has advanced to 83,505 tons of which 16,600 tons is from India. Cottonseed is in better demand; black Egyptian April and May loadin is quoted £4 2s. 6d.

Trade in vegetable oils is fair and quotations are a share firmer. Demand for linseed oil is rather better, but prices record little change. Raw oil for April delivery is quoted around £18, and May-August £18 10s. Cotton oil is steadier, crude Egyptian having been advanced to £13 and common edible to £15 per ton prompt. Spot quotations of other seed oils are: Soya £15 10s., palm kernel £14, groundnut £18, rape £24, and castor (barrels free) £30 per ton. Oilcakes are quiet.—"M. G. Commercial."

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 12.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 26/2 Closing Rs. 25/12.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 27/9 Closing 27/1/6

Groundnuts Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 23/3 Closing Rs. 23/4

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 25/8 Lowest Rs. 24/10/6 Closing Rs. 24/12

CLEARING BANKS RAISE BUYING RATES FOR TREASURY MATURITIES

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE EXTREMELY QUIET

Wheat Prices Decline Owing To Break In American Draught

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 12.

On the Money Market clearing banks created some astonishment during the week by raising minimum buying rates for certain treasury maturities. The move was mainly due to a desire to obtain increased supply in the latest weekly issue. The effort was apparently successful despite the average rate being around the last week's level.

The Stock Exchange to-day was extremely quiet and with the exception of firmness in few industrials, markets were featureless. Commodities were uninteresting, mostly very quiet apart from wheat which fell owing to a break in American drought.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 12.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day unchanged at £91.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 12.

Market generally were very quiet and featureless. Gilt-edgeds and industrials in general were steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1|2 per cent Consols (£78 7|8) £79.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1|4) £103 1|4.
4 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1|8) £111 1|8.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1|2) £113 1|2.
6 1|2 per cent War Loan (£102 3|4) £102 3|4.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1|2) £111 1|2.

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 10 1|4) dol 10 1|4.
International Holding (dol 1 7|8) dol 1 7|8.
Hydro Electric (dol 6) dol 6.
Musical Industries (35-7 1|2) 34-4 1|2.
Princhin Johnson (37-9) 37-9.
Imperial Chemical Ord (36-3) 36-3
Woolsworth New Ord (98-6) 98-9
Swedish Match (9-4 1|2) 9-0.
Dunlop Rubber (53-10 1|2) 54-1 1|2
University Ordinary (24-0) 23-7 1|2.
Ford Motors (36-0) 35-6.
Cables and Wireless (£9 1|8) £9 1|8
British American Tobacco (120-7 1|2) 120-7 1|2.
Camera 'A' (£8 1|8) £8 1|8.
Imperial Tobacco Ord (126-3) 126-3.
P and O S N Co. Defd (17-0) 17-0.
Distillers (90-3) 90-3.
Bredrurd Dyers (15|3) 15|3.
British Celonese (13-6) 13-6.
J and P Coats Ordinary (64-0) 65-0.
Courtauds Ordinary (53-4 1|2) 53-4 1|2.
Fine Cotton Spinners (13-0) 12-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-7 1|2) 10|7 1|2.
Inter Nickels (26 1|2) 26 1|2.
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-9) 6-9.
Tata Iron and Steel (£113) £113.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Cay 11.

May	53+7/8d
July	55+1d
October	57 1/8+1 1/8d
December	58 1/4+1 1/4d

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenus Aires, May 11.

May	14-27+47
June	14-40+46

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 12.

	1933-34	1932-33
F. P Bales		
Receipts to date 11-5-34	7552000	8024000
Receipts Yesterday 11-5-34	11000	3500
Exports to date 11-5-34	6308000	6847000
Stock at Ports 11-5-34	2921000	4096000
Stock Interior Towns 11-5-34	1416000	1673000
Stock Liverpool 11-5-34	1040000	771000
Visible Supply 11-5-34	6534000	8188000
Quantity in Sight 11-5-34	11416000	12153000
Quantity out of Sight 11-5-34	11435000	10769000

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 12.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£78 3|8) £78 1|4
3 1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£91 1|4) £91 1|8
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£110) £110.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£111 1|4) £111 1|4.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 3|4) £106 3|4
3 1|2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£98 3|8) £98 3|8.
5 per cent Indian 1943|4 (£113) £113.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 (£110 3|4) £110 3|4.

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (28-1 1|2) 26-6.
Dorun Tea (58-6) 25-0.
Empire of India and Ceylon (38-9) 34-1 1|2.

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0.

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-6) 26-6
Gula Kelampong (25-0) 25-0.
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-10 1.2) 34-4 1|2.

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (58-9) 59-4 1|2.
Burma Corporation (13-9) 13-9.
Rio Tintos (19-0) 19 1|4
East Rand Proprietary (45-0) 45-0.
Rand Mines (131-3) 131-3.

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (36-4 1|2) 36-4 1|2.
Anglo Persian (51-3) 50-.
Burma Oil (108-9) £106.
Mexican Eagle (9-4 1|2) 9-4 1|2.
Shell Transport (50-7 1|2) 50-7 1|2
Royal Dutch (£20 5|8) £20 5|8.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 12.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges:—

General Motors (dol 32 1|4) dol 31 1|2.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 13 7|8) unchanged.
U P Steel Common (dol 43 1|4) dol 42 1|8.
United States Steel preference (unquoted) 87 3|4.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

CALCUTTA, May 12.

Jute Shares ruled firm but business was on moderate scale. In coals large volume of business was reported and rates continued to be firmed up further. Teas were steady. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities:—4 per cent Punjab bonds 1948 102/6.

Bank:—Allahabad ordy 388.

Coals:—Amalgamated 18/12; Bengal 257; Bengal Nagpore 44/12; Burrakur 15/2; Equitable 24/2; Kalapahari 13; Katras Jherriah 33/4; New Beerbhoom 13/12; New Manbhoom 32/8; Sendra 12/10; Union 14.

Jutes:—Agarpara ordy 13/3; Clive 31/5 ex div; Kamarhatty 564; Barnagore 162 small lot; Howrah 55/6; Reliance 77.

Miscellaneous:—United Province selectric 134; National Indian life insurance 328 small lot; Triton insurance 192; Britannia Biscuits 4/7.

Sugar Shares:—Carew and Co. 20/4; Cawnpore 31/4.

Teas:—Bishnauth 32/8; Dimakusi 35/4 ex div; Grob "A" 16; Pahargoomiah 286/8.

JAPANESE RETALIATION

Tokio Foreign Office Statement On Br. Policy

TOKIO, May 12.

The first official utterance about Mr. Walter Runciman's anti-Japanese quota announcement on May 7th was made by the Foreign Office,, and which says that all aspects of the matter, together with any necessary counter-action is being studied carefully and calmly, adding that Japan intends to safeguard the full rights and interests which Japan possesses under the various treaties involved.—Reuter.

RENDERED VALUABLE SERVICES IN BIHAR

Christian Volunteer Passes Away

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:—

"It is with great sorrow that I have to announce the sad death of Mr. Samuel Jacob, the president of the Indian Christian Union Prem Sabha. He was only 40 years at the time of his death.

"When at the time of Bihar Earthquake, I had appealed for volunteers Mr. Jacob was the first Christian to enlist his name as volunteer and as I wanted one Christian in my batch, I at once took him. Mr. Jacob rendered yeoman service in Monghyr and was conspicuous in the work of extricating dead and removal of debris and construction of huts.

"His work was admired by all the relief organisations in Monghyr and on our departure he was specially thanked by Sri Kishen Babu, the Monghyr representative of Bihar Central Relief.

"He contracted stomach trouble at Monghyr and was being treated in Bombay but breathed his last at K. E. M. Hospital on the 10th May. I have lost in him a great worker, humanitarian and true volunteer. He leaves behind him his widow to mourn her loss."

LONDON WHEAT CONFERENCE

No Agreement Over Price

Bombay, May 12.

"The London Wheat Conference has failed to come to any agreement over the minimum price plan.

All the exporting countries, with the exception of the Argentine, approved of the principle of a minimum price plan and most of the importing countries would have been agreeable to the plan had the exporters been unanimous in their decision. A sub-committee representing Britain, France, Germany, U.S.A., Canada and Australia was appointed to consider possible alternative plans for the stabilisation and improvement of wheat prices and for putting forward recommendations to the Governments prior to the next meeting of the wheat Advisory Committee in London on June 27th."

A. I. C. C. CAN'T DECIDE IT

Karachi Congressmen And Council Entry

KARACHI, May 12.

The situation arising out of Mahatma Gandhi's withdrawing of the Civil Disobedience and the Ranchi decisions was discussed at a meeting of Karachi Congressmen held to-night.

Swami Govindanand opened the discussions, placing his viewpoint of anti-council entry at present. He said the Lahore resolution on the boycott of councils could not be rescinded or modified by the A.I.C.C.

While Mr. R. K. Sidhwa agreed with the constitutional aspect of the question he was of the opinion that an emergency arisen. If the Assembly elections are to be fought, work must commence from now. Therefore the technical objection on constitutional wround should be waived and the A.I.C.C. should taken final decision.

Swami Govindanand said that plenary session could be held within 6 weeks and if the Congress itself fought the elections it would help materially the cause which was so dear to the Swaraj Party.

General discussions ensued wherein views for and against Swaraj Party programme were expressed. The meeting finally opined that the Lahore resolution of boycott of councils could not be rescinded by the A.I.C.C. and that it was necessary that a plenary session of the Congress should be held to consider the question of council entry.—A. P.

LAHORE, May 8. (By Mail.)

A meeting of employees of the Railway Workshop, Mughalpura held to-day expressed sympathy with the spinning and weaving mill strikers of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Delhi and Nagpur and assured them of support.—A. P.

THUNDER-SHOWERS IN KASHMIR

Western Disturbance Remains Stationary

POONA, May 12

The western disturbance remains practically stationary over Kashmir and has caused local thundershowers there and in Northwest Frontier Province with widespread duststorm or light thundershowers in the Punjab. Associated with thunderstorms there has also been local rain in Assam and Madras Deccan while a few showers have occurred in South Madras, South Hyderabad and Tennasserim. The temperature is markedly below normal along and near the Northwest Frontier.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Victoria Point one and half. Cherrapunji one and half, Dhubri one, Sibsagar half; Tezpur and Silchar quarter; Sonamarg half; Peshawar, Parachinar quarter, Palamcottah two; Trivandrum one and half, Hyderabad (Dn.) quarter.

FORECAST:

Local thundershowers will recur in Northwest Frontier Province, Kashmir and in and near Punjab, the Kumaon Hills and scattered dust or thunderstorms in the plains of the Punjab and the West United Provinces. A few thundershowers will also occur in the South of Peninsula, Assam and Tennasserim.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12th May 1934

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.012 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.3 degrees 0.6 (below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.8 degrees 0.1 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 77 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 135 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). trace.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 12-5-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.08 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.86 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

NAGPUR UNEMPLOYED WORKERS

Support To Bombay Strikers

(From A Correspondent).

NAGPUR, May 7.

Hundreds of unemployed at Nagpur gathered to-day in the open space opposite the Town Hall at 8 p.m. to protest against the lathi charges on the workers of the Empress mills on Saturday the 5th instant in front of No. 5 Empress mills. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Mohanlal the president of the Unemployed Workers' Union.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Krishna Manke, Jagobaji, Maruti Chavan, and Meshram. Resolutions were also passed, protesting against the arrest of Messrs. Ruikar, Marathe, Kulkarni and Tulsiram, and congratulating the mill operatives at Bombay, Sholapur, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Kurla for the heroic struggle they have launched against the millowners for the attainment of their demands.

SECTION 144 AGAINST ELECTRIC CO.

Sequel To Threat To Plunge Lahore In Darkness

LAHORE, May 12.

The Lahore City was saved from the prospect of being plunged in darkness at midnight from water famine by the orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. issued by the Deputy Commissioner today, prohibiting the Lahore Electric Supply Company from cutting off electrical energy to the Municipality.

Following protracted dispute between the Electric Supply Company and the Municipality over the terms of agreement between them the Municipality to-day received a notice from the Company that as the Municipal Committee had terminated the agreement with the Company for the supply of energy to street lights and pumping stations, the Company would cut off the supply of energy to them at 12 to-night.

Negotiations again proved infructuous and after a conference between the parties concerned and the Deputy Commissioner the latter issued an order under Section 144 prohibiting the Company from cutting off the energy.—A.P.

Local And Southern Selling In Cotton

ACTIVE COVERING AND MANCHESTER BUYING IN LIVERPOOL

Weather Continues Favourable

POOR DEMAND FOR COTTON TEXTILES & MILLS PLANNING CURTAILMENT

Bombay, May 12.

With a reaction in Chicago wheat market the New York cotton futures market ruled quiet on Friday and prices declined about 15 points from the highest level reached during the first hour of the opening of the market. During tre early part of the day there was some speculative buying but later on in the absence of any important support priced declined on unfavourable conditions in dry goods market and unfavourable spot cotton market's.

The market is under the outside influence of silver bill and Chicago wheat but the demand for cloth is not satisfactory and mills in America are seriously thinking of curtailing production. Weather for the growing crop continues favourable and the planting is progressing rapidly and nearly 80 per cent. of the crop is planted. So far there is no reliable idea about the area under cotton cultivation but the change in the Bankhead Bill is said to have failed expected reduction in the acreage. These bearish influences are working to some extent at the moment and there may be some further decline in prices in the near future but on the whole the price level is reasonable. As soon as the Congress session is over the administration will devote its attention to price raising devices.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of three points with October delivery quoted at 11.53 There was some speculative buying which improved prices by 7 points from the opening level and October reached the highest level of the day 11.60c. At this level there was absence of any support and prices declined under long liquidation and southern selling. A decline of 17 points from the highest level was reached and October was quoted the lowest level of the day 11.43c. There was slight rally and the market closed at a net decline of 11 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices closed 10 points down at 11.45c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy in the absence of any buying and prices declined on long liquidation. The market closed at loss of 13 to 14 points with spot cotton 14 points down at 11.36c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened on Friday at a rise of 8 points with October delivery quoted at 5.86. Offerings were light and there was fair trade buying with speculative support. Manchester reports were better and the market displayed good undertone. But prices declined on poor New York advices but recovered sharply on good trade calling and activist short covering. Prices fluctuated within a range of 7 points and closed at a net rise of 12 to 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 2 points at 6.15d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East India cotton futures market failed to follow the improvement in American cotton as a result of continued weakness in Bombay prices and closed at a rise of 4 points with May delivery 4.71, July 4.72 and October 4.77.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures sect'on was fairly steady with a good enquiry from spinners. There was a marked absence of any selling and Sakels futures closed at a rise of 7 to 13 points with spot cotton one point higher at 8.50d. Uppers futures closed at a rise of 11 to 12 points with spot cotton prices three points up at 6.69d. per lb.

SENSITIVE MARKETS

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson state:—

The level of values is now on a reasonable footing and should be ready to respond to any favourable feature We do not look for much change in the immediate future, nor any revival of "bullish' sentment or enterprise, but the weather during the planting, growing and markeing periods is an all-important factor and should be carefully watched. As we said when writing a few weeks ago, climatic conditions have favoured the plant during the past few years, and, on the law of averages, a less suitable state of affairs is quite due If this should ensue, a very rapid change in market conditions would be experienced, and all through the next few months operators will be very sensitive to crop accounts. It must not be forgotten that although the acreage may not be reduced to the extent which at one time had been expected and hoped for, indications still point to a very moderate area, and, despite intensive cultivation, it will require very favourable conditions to produce a big yield on the 30 million acres which seems to be the probable area to be cultivated in our product On the other hand, should the weather prove unsatisfactory at any important stage of the crop's development scares will be pronounced and ulow ideas about supply will very quickly become prevalent.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October highest (10-53 a.m.)	11.60+04
N. Y. October lowest (2-14 p.m.)	11.43—11
Liverpool October highest (3-45 p.m.)	5.90+ 12
Liverpool October lowest (3-15 p.m.)	5.83+.05

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Market is influenced by reaction in Wheat.

New York.—The market came under moderate liquidation and Southern selling; prices may ease further. Silver—Bears nervous, awaiting Government action.

Liverpool.—Cotton more doing Manchester: favour purchases here distant positions.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market very susceptible to "bullish" news. Market advanced in sympathy with Chicago. The South is offering very little. Our opinion is that the demand for consumption will improve.

Liverpool.—Steady advancing tendency on strength America. Good trade calling Manchester. Bearish temporary.

New York.—Chiefly local trading-market. Sensitive fluctuations wheat.

New York.—Cotton. Think market likely to decline gradually due to spinners doing rather poor business and curtailment very likely. Weather more favourable. Outsiders less inclined to buy.

Silver.—Heavy buying by banks and spots most important feature.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 11.

July 1934	11.28—12
October 1934	11.45—11
December 1934	11.56—12
January 1935	11.63—11
March 1935	11.73—12
Spot	11.45—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 11.

May 1934	11.12—13
July 1934	11.26—14
October 1934	11.41—13
Spot	11.36—14

NEW YORK.

New York, May 11

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July 1934	11.41
October 1934	11.59
December 1934	11.70
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	——
July 1934	11.35
October 1934	11.51

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 11.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	4,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 11

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.70
Fine (Good Staple)	4.85
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.00
OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.65
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.80
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.95
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.48
Fine	3.58
Superfine	3.68
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.58
Fine	3.68
Superfine	3.78

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 11.

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	19
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	20
Electric Bond Common	13
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	44
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	49
Consolidated Gas	32
Columbia Gas	12
American Tel. and Tel.	110
Western Union Telg.	41
Radio Corp.	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	26 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R.R.	22
Erie R. R.	18
Pennsylvania R. R.	30
Union Pacific R. R.	119
Great North Pfd.	19
National Distillers	24
Hiram Walker	33
Distillers Seagram	16
Amr. Tobacco B.	69
Dupont Nemours	83
Baltimore and Ohio 7 p.c. Pfd	67
Bethelehem Steel	34
United States Steel	42 3/4
American Smelting	38
Int. Nickel of Canada	27
Anaconda Copper Mining	13 7/8
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	33
International Harvestor	34
General Motors	31 7/8
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	19
Mid. Con. Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony X.D.	15
Plymouth Oil	11
American Radiotor	13
Chase Bank	28
National City Bank	27 7/8
Sun Life of Canada	425
Celanese Corporation of Am	27
National Dairy	16
Remington Rand	9

Market has a sagging appearance and prices may go a little lower. U. S. Steel operating 43 per cent. Carloadings up 77,000.

LINSEED OILS.

London, May 11

Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt., May sellers 22-1/2

Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt., Sept./Dec. paid sellers 22-10-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 11.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., 6-9/16 sellers.

SEEDS.

London, May 11

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £9-17 6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per on, May/June sellers £11-0-0.

LINSEED.

London, May 11.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, May/June paid £12-10-0

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton May-June paid £10-17-6

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f, per ton May-June paid £12-16 3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 11.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	132
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10-5/8
National Bank of India	47-1/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	78-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	91
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	78-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 percent. 1952.	102-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	111-5/8

LONDON METALS.

London May 11

	£
Copper Braziers	45-1/2
Yellow Metal	36-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	237-3/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 11.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

May 1934	8.31
July 1934	8.36
October 1934	8.35
November 1934	8.35
December 1934	8.32
January 1935	8.35
March	8.50
F. G. F. Spot	8.32

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 11.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
May 1934		5.95+12
June 1934		5.95×11
July 1934		5.96×11
August 1934		5.94+11
September 1934		5.92×11
October 1934		5.90×12
November 1934		5.88×12
December 1934		5.87+12
January 1935		5.87×12
February 1935		5.87×12
March 1935		5.87×12
April 1935		5.87×12
Middling Spot		6.15+02

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 12.

B C RATE
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 May/July
T T 1/6 Aug/Dec
Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 May/June
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 July/Sept
NEW YORK B C Rate
T T 259 1/2
NEW YORK BANKS
Selling T T 259 1/2
Buying T T 259 5/8
PARIS BANKS
Selling D D 580
Buying D D 590
AMSTERDAM BANKS
Selling D D 56 1/8
JAVA BANKS
Selling D D 55 7/8
JAPAN BANKS
Selling T T 79 1/8
Buying 60 days 77 7/8
HONGKONG BANKS
Selling D D 95 3/4
SHANGHAI BANKS
Selling D D 86 1/4
SINGAPORE BANKS
Selling D D 156 3/4
BERLIN BANKS
Selling D D 96 1/4
CROSS RATE
New York/London 5 11 3/8 11th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/8 12th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 12th inst.
London/Paris 77.37 11th inst.
London/Belgium 21.74 11th inst.
London/Switzerland 15 86 11th inst.
London/Italy 60.00 11th inst.
London/Berlin 12.94 11th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 11th inst.
London/New York 5.11 1/2 11th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.53 1/2 11th inst.
Java/London 7.49 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £6-16-0 10th inst. £6-16-1 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 3/16 10th inst. 19 1/4 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 10th inst. 19 3/8 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 45.00 10th inst. 45.00 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 15/16 p.c. 10th inst. 15/16 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 p.c. 10th inst. 1 p.c. 11th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Easy

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 11.

Broach A-M. Op. 192 3/4; Highest 192 3/4; Lowest 191 1/2; Closing 191 1/2
Broach J-A. Op. 192 1/2; Highest 192 1/2; Lowest 191 1/2; Closing 191 3/4
Broach A-M. 1935 Op. 196 1/2; Highest 196 1/2; Lowest 195 1/2; Closing 195 3/4.
Oomra May Op. 170 1/4; Highest 170 1/4; Lowest 169; Closing 169.
Oomra July Op. 168; Highest 168; Lowest 166 1/2; Closing 167
Oomra D-J. Op. 169; Highest 169; Lowest 168 1/4; Closing 168
Bengal May Op. 126 1/2; Highest 126 1/2; Lowest 125 1/4; Closing 126 1/4
Bengal July Op. 128; Highest 128; Lowest 127; Closing 127 1/4
Bengal D-J. Op. 134; Highest 134; Lowest 133; Closing 133 1/4.
Jeji-Mandi for Broach J-Aug Rs. 12.
Teji-Mandi for Broach A-M. 1935 Rs. 33 1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 11

Silver—Market closed steady

Spot	19-1/4
Forward	19-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 11.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-16-1

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 11.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, May/June sellers 19/6

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels May/June sellers 19/6

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels May sellers 24/0.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, May 11.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. May/June nominal 6/4 1/2.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. May/June sellers 6/1 1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. May/June sellers 6/1 1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, May 11.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 11.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-7/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-7/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 11.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.94 1/2
Amsterdam	7.53-1/2
Brussels	21.86
Madrid	36.34
Milan	60.09
Berne	15.74.3/4
Paris	77.34
Prague	122.50
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	5.11-1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 12.

Following a decline of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 191 for Broach J-A. delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 190 and prices declined to Rs 189 on general long liquidation. There was a marked absence of any support and the market displayed weak tone.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 6 points but later on was quoted 3 points higher which induced some buying in the local market and prices improved to Rs. 19104. Liverpool closing was easy at a loss of 7 points which influenced long liquidation and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach A-M. 189/0
F G M G Broach J-A 189/8
New F G M G Broach A-M 194/0
Fine M G Oomra May A-M 167/0
Fine M G Oomra July 165/6
New Fine M G Oomra July 166/8
F G M G Bengal May 125/4
F G M G Bengal July 125/12
New F G M G Bengal DJ 132/0

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, May 12.

100 Narshi Nagshi Karanja 168
109 A D Damodar Broach 171 33/4
100 Narshi Nagshi Amraoti 160 1/2
75 Do Dondaicha 165 1/2
54 Do Nagar 6 Off
51 Do Bolda 6 Off
100 Jayan T & Co. Sindhi 5 On
131 Do Do. 173
103 Do. Yeotmal 174
338 Do. Pandurna 172
100 Kotak & Co Dabho' 5 1/2 On
100 Samji Karamshi Do. 5 1/2 on
33 Kotak & Co. Partur 158 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 12.

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine	131/34	...
Bengal Fine	128/30	...
Bengal F.G.	126/27	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	128/30	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	126/27	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	182/85	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	182/85	...
Pundhurna Fine	173/75	...
Yeotmal Fine	173/75	...
Arvi Fine	172/74	...
Ellichpur Fine	172/74	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	167/69	...
Khamgaon Fine	167/69	...
Mulkapur Fine	159/61	...
Khandesh Fine	155/57	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	157/59	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	171/73	...
Broach Fine	195/97	...
Punjab/American	208	...
Punjab/American mix	198	...
Cambodia	255/60	245
Miraj/Sangli		... 165/70
Compta Good	205/10	165/70
Kampala	217	...
Busoga	315	...
Jinja	312	...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 12.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	747	251,761
Central India	1,086	193,095
Barsi and Nagar	148	158,641
Hyderabad-Gaorani	26	42,568
Berar	1,533	306,507
Central Provinces	206	99,933
Total Oomras	3,746	1,143,385
Dholera	10	64,699
N.-W. Provinces	100	8,250
Rajputana		43,170
Sind-Punjab	1,082	159,710
Broach	774	299,657
Coompta & Dharwar	170	25,299
Westerns-Northerns	452	19,426
Cocoanada		132
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		20,577
Persian		1,356
American		26,379
Egyptian & African	4,265	118,471
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		24
Total	10,599	1,930,535

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 12.

1st Sept. to 10th May

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	1,224	307,481
Japan & China	12,765	586,48
Coast Ports		14,032
Up-country by Rail		90,006
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		50,344
Total	13,989	1,048,321

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 12.

	Extra. Sup fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	134	131	128	123	
Panjab	134	131	128	123	
Rajputana	134	131	128	123	
Oomra No 3	174	171	168	165	
C. P. No 1	187	184	182	178	
C. P. No 2	180	117	175	171	
Broach No 2		196	194	192	190
Punjab-Ame.		206	204	292	200
Surat		257	254	251	248
Rajp'p'a		255	252	249	246
Navsari		259	256	253	250

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, May 11.

SAKELS—	
May	15.39+.07
July	15.60+.10
November	15.82+.09
January	15.82+.09
March	15.67+.06
ASHMOUNI.—	
June	11.74+.07
October	11.80+.05
December	11.87+.06

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

PRICES STEADY WITH LIMITED BUSINESS

Bellapur Sugar Shares Firm

Bombay, May 12.

The local Share Bazar ruled quiet but steady with a limited business. There was no marked change in prices except Bellapur Sugar shares which ruled firm on active demand.

Mill shares fluctuated within a narrow range. There was slight improved enquiry for Hydro Electric shares.... Both Andhra and Tata Power shares were steady with a moderate demand.

Cement shares were steady with a scattered business. Bombay Burma shares ruled steady with a fair turnover. Tata Steel shares were easy during the early part of the day but later on prices rallied on better support.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 12.

Bombay Dyeing 693/12.
Century 214, 13 215
Central India 223 25 24 26 227/8
Colaba 73
Kohinoor 120, 18, 21 120/10
New Great 108/10 109/6
Simplex 75 76
Swadeshi 75, 73 75 180/10
Bundi 28/8 10 11 28/10
I Cement 397 93 94 96 394/6
T Steel Dfd. 229 28 30 231/14
T Steel Ord 65/10 6 8 12 65/14
B Steam 282/8 283/12
B Burma 450 48 47 449/6 448/12
Tata Hydro 138 139/1
Andhra 1350 46 47 50 1351 1355.
Tram Ord. 137/3 138/2 137/13
Tata Power 1045 41 46 47 1046/14

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 12.

	Rs. as
100 Ahm. Advance	273 12
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	693 12
250 Bradbury	91 4
100 Century	215 0
100 Central India	227 8
100 Colaba	73 12
100 Coorla	93 2
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60
250 Dawn	350 0
1 E D Sassoon	0-1-9
100 Elphinstone	0 12
1000 Finlay	80 10
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	125 0
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
100 Indore	81 4
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	49 12
100 Kohinoor	120 10
250 Laxmi	680 0
100 Madhowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	511 4
250 Model	44 8
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	109 6
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
100 Phoenix	261 4
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	2,900 0
50 Simplex	76 4
100 Swadeshi	180 10
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	2 12
500 Vishnu	1406 4
1,000 Western	758 12
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	89 8
25-50 Central	26 0
500 Imperial	1335 0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	333 12
50-100 India	106 0
5 Union	4-11-6
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi	28 10
70 Gwalior	90 8
250 Indian	394 6
40 Katni Def.	1275 0
100 Katni Ord.	333 12
75 Okha	164 6
10 Punjab	18 0
100 Shahabad	329 6
70 United	91 8
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	11 2
15-75 New India	31 12
200 Oriental	3855 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 9
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	142 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1355 0
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	137 13
100 Bombay Suburban	133 12
10 Broach	10 0
100 Karachi	202 8
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	171 4
100 Tata Hydro	139 1
1000 Tata Power	1046 14
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm Prantej	827 8
100 Amr. Patty	113 8
100 C Provinces	83 8
100 Dhon. Baramati	87 0
100 Gujarat	62 8
100 Mandra Bhon.	83 0
100 Pacnora Jamner	78 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	83/4
500 Tapti Valley	750 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	18 4
30 Tata Steel Def.	231 14
75 Tata Steel Ord.	65 14
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	180 0
50 Belapur Sugar	219 6
100 Bombay Steam	283 2
125 Bombay Burma	448 12
50 Bombay Burma Con'y	153 2
8sh. B. B. Petrol	2-10-6
50 Bombay Telephone	91 0
100 Ind. Bleaching	116 4
100 Indian Radio Def.	552 8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	460 0
1000 Port Canning	575 0
15 Scindia	9 4
30 Tata Construction	68 4
25 Tata Oil	16 4
PREF. SHARES.	
7 per cent Andhra Vly.	1230 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 12.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	89/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	89/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	103
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	103/1
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	115/2
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	115/3
TAXFREE	
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	103/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	114/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	109/2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	105/4
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (Cash)	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	98/6
4 per cent 1934/37	100/8
4 per cent 1943	103/6
4 1/2 per cent 1934	100/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	108/12
5 per cent 1939/44	106/13
5 per cent 1910/43	107/10
5 per cent 1925	102/5
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B	105/0
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)	
4 per cent B P T 1974	98/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	97/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	108
6 per cent M Deb 1954	119
6 per cent K P T 1956	119
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	108

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs 88/14/6 and improved to Rs 89/3/6 on active support. Later on there was some realising and prices closed at Rs 89/2/6.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, May 12.

T. T. on London.—

Previous closing	1/3 3/8
To-day's opening	1/3 3/8
To-day's closing	1/3 2/8

DAILY WEATHER OVER THE U. S. COTTON-BELT

EAST:—Fair and warmer.

WEST:—Partly cloudy with occasional rain.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Bales.

Receipts into Bombay 10th May	5,107
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	1,919,936
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,994,629
Decrease	—74,693

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 99 at Cross Rate 5.11 5/8

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J-A. 190/8—Liverpool July 5.91 Rs. 66 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-M. 1935 194/8—Liverpool May 1935 5 81 Rs. 53 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach J-A. 190/8—New York July 11.28 Rs. 54 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.11 5/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 12.

The local silver market ruled easy to-day on increased selling influenced by less encouraging advices from America. China advices were quiet and Shanghai T. T. on London closed to-day at 1/3 3/16. In the local market June settlement opened at Rs. 53/4 and prices eased off to Rs. 53/1. Gold market was quiet following a small improvement of 9 points in London.

Paris Exchange:—

Ready silver	53 0 0
June settlement	53 1 0
July settlement	53 2 0
Ready gold	33 11 3
June settlement	33 11 9
July settlement	33 12 3

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, May 11.

Bear operators are becoming nervous awaiting Government action. Heavy buying by banks and spots was the most important feature.

Spot silver	44 1/2c.
May delivery	45.03+01c.
July delivery	45.07—.03c.

Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, May 12.

Linseed May	7 0 9
Linseed September	7 5 9
Wheat May	4 4 9
Wheat September	4 3 9

6 per cent. Bom. Steam N	273 2
7 per cent Bom Trams	78 8
5 per cent Central India	478 12
7 per cent Katni 1st	123 12
7 per cent Katni 2nd	136 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 4
7 per cent. Tata Hydro	125 0
7-1/2 per cent Tata Power	1280 0
6 per cent Tata Steel 1st	170 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tala Steel 2nd	134 12
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7 per cent. Vishnu	650 0

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhikh Vaishakh, Vad 30, 1999.
Muslim: Mohurrum 27, 1353.
Parsi: Adar 9, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 5m.
Sunset: 7h. 5m.
High Water: 12-10, 23-49.
Low Water: 5-21, 18-14.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA.

There will be a social at the premises of the Mahasabha today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. S. V. Phadnis will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LECTURE ON RE-BIRTH

Pandit Dwijendranathji Shastri will deliver a public lecture on "Re-Birth" at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia via Dhanuskodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

ALL-INDIA CYCLIST IN BOMBAY

Mr. A. Vinayakam of Madras, an All-India Cycle Tourist left his native place on 7th April and has covered so far 1462 miles in 24 days. He is now in Bombay, and will proceed to Delhi. etc., on bicycle shortly.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by seances will be held at 51 Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaon to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SAHAR DRAMTIC UNION.

The second Variety Entertainment will be staged by the Sahar Dramatic Union at the Y. M. P. A. Sports Ground, Sahar, to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. Mr. A. V. Misquitta will preside.

The programme consists of songs, duets, trios, in English, Marathi and Hindustani, and a Marathi farce entitled "Sanacha Ghondal Ani Sokriachi Varadachi Dhandal."

"SHIVAJI BIRTHDAY"

Under the auspices of Shree Rajrang Vyayam Shala, founded by the late Govind Baluji Dighe "Satya Narayan Pooja Ceremony and the festival of Shivaji Birthday" will be celebrated as usual on the 16th May in the temple of "Jari Mari Devi" situated at New Chinch Bunder Road. There will be physical exercise and demonstrations at 9 p.m. by the children of the Vyayam Shala.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

Death

Dr. Alenandrin Siqueira, father of Lucian and Lucy died of heart failure on Saturday night. Funeral leaves Mrs. Apollianario DeSousa House, Ormiston Road, at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) for Haines Road.

WEST-BOUND AIRMAIL

SIMLA, May 12.

The Imperial Airways westbound aeroplane, which left Karachi last Wednesday, but had to return having encountered a heavy gale between Sharjah and Gwadar, left Karachi this morning at 3-10 a.m.—A.P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

11-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. Jos Ghisleri and his Concert Orchestra. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 4-0 p.m. Nanji Master in light music with dilruba. G. G. Laud,—Violin Solo. 5-0 p.m. The Melita Plectrum Orchestra and Miss Ida Maseyk. 6-30 p.m. Evensong Service. Relayed from St. Thomas' Cathedral. 8-15 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-0 p.m. News in Hindi. Light Music. Ekanath Hatisker. 10-15 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. A summary of the week's news.
7-30 p.m. A special meeting: address by Herbert G. Wood.
8-15 p.m. Walford Hyden Magyar Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Cyril Scott in a recital of his early pianoforte works.
9-00 p.m. Orchestra Raymonde.
9-30 p.m. Light organ recital.
10-00 p.m. Wireless Military Band.
10-15 p.m. A summary of the week's news.
10-30 p.m. Excerpt from The Merchant of Venice.

THE LAST DAY
of
THE ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION
Don't Miss This Opportunity
Visit the Exhibition and see the amazing DACCA spinner
THE BLIND WOMAN SPINNER
THE DEVASTED BIHAR VILLAGE
Samples of Earthquake Sand and Minerals
NOVEL SPINNING MACHINE
BUY KHADI AND
PRACTISE NATIONAL ECONOMY
OPEN TO-DAY
From Morning 8-30 to 10 p.m.
At VANITA VISRAM,
Sandhurst Road.

MODERN INDIAN ART EXHIBITION

Railway Concessions

Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil, Hon. Secretary, Western India Regional Committee for Exhibition of Modern Indian Art, London, writes:—

"Intending exhibitors to the modern Indian Art exhibition organised by the India Society, London, have been granted concessions for freightage to and from Bombay by the Railway Board over the following and other Railway Companies:—

Eastern Bengal Railway,
East Indian Railway,
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
North Western Railway,
Bengal Nagpur Railway Co. Ltd.
The Barsi Light Railway Co., Ltd.,
The M. & S. M. Railway Co., Ltd.

Exhibitors are further informed that freightage to and from London will be borne by the Regional Committee."

RUN OVER WHILE ON DUTY

On Friday at about 11-30 a.m. a Porter Bhayya met with a sad accident at the Railway quarters between Bandra and Khar on the B. B. & C. I. Railway line.

The accident took place as the result of an engine running over the said Porter, while he was on duty. The left leg of the Porter was cut off and he was removed in an unconscious state to the hospital where he is now lying in a precarious condition.—United Press.

TWO COMEDY FEATURES THIS WEEK
TO-DAY 10 A.M. 3-30 & 6-30 P.M. PATHE TO-DAY 10 P.M. ONLY
CHARLIE RUGGLES AND MARY BOLAND IN A HILARIOUS AMERICAN MADE COMEDY
"MAMA LOVES PAPA"
WITH
LILIAN TASHMAN
HENRY KENDALL
BINNIE BARNES
CYRIL MAUDE
IN LONDON FILMS' DELIGHTFUL COMEDY FULL OF HUMOR
"COUNSEL'S OPINION"
A RIOT OF LAUGHTER. FROM BEGINNING TO END
DOES LONDON BEAT HOLLYWOOD YET?
Book Now and obtain the Answer Phone 41561.
ALSO "CUP FINAL."

H. E. General Bahadur Shamshere Singh Rana, the Nepalese Minister at the Court of St. James', London, left by the mail boat on Saturday. This being his first voyage "poojah" was performed at the Pier, when offerings of fruits, coins, cloth, etc. were made to the sea. H. E. is seen performing the ceremony.

No Autonomy For Swaraj Party

(Continued from page 1).

wanted that the ban on the Legislatures should be lifted. New situations called for new methods. The only way to rejuvenate Congress activity was to get into the Legislatures. But their entry into the Legislatures was only one part of the campaign of their warfare. They had reached a stage when it was impossible to pursue the methods of direct action and mere constructive work was not enough. The greatest danger facing them was the White Paper. It had to be fought and rejected. There was no better method of achieving it except through the vote of the electorate. The elections ought to be fought on the issue of the White Paper. Therefore, it was necessary that the ban of the Legislatures should be lifted.

Mr. I. S. Patel seconding the resolution stated that he had always been opposed to the boycott of the Legislatures. He wanted that the ban should be lifted. The only competent body to do this was an open session of the Congress. Unless an open session took the decision he would not support and Council programme. If, however, the open Congress rejected to prochange move, then the Swaraj Party should be scrapped.

SOCIALIST AMENDMENT.

Mr. M. R. Masani of the Congress Socialist Group moved the following amendment to Mr. Munshi's resolution:—

"Provided that such boycott prescribed by the Lahore Congress can be rescinded only by an open session of the Congress as decided by the Bombay Congressmen's meeting held on April 21, in regard to any future policy, and

provided that such rescission should be in furtherance of a programme of National Independence as indicated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru having as its objective the establishment of a Socialist State in which power would be transferred to the masses through the organisation of peasants and workers and participation in their struggles with Imperialism and the Indian vested interests allied with it."

In moving the amendment Mr. Masani said that Socialists were not wedded to a policy of eternal boycott of legislatures. They believed in the utilization of all weapons they could get at in the struggle against Imperialism. It was only on this consideration that he advocated the lifting of the ban on the legislatures. He then referred to the Swarajist programme.

"I suggest," said Mr. Masani, "that the Swarajist programme is a deviation from the straight path of our struggle for freedom. The Swarajists have created a super-structure, an edifice, without any foundation." The speaker characterised the Swarajist programme as inadequate and disappointing. Parliamentary action, said he, was only a minor and subsidiary programme, whereas the real work consisted in the organisation of the masses for the struggle against Imperialism and the vested interests that supported it. Some would call that a class struggle. He admitted it was so and class struggle was a reality. There was no use blinking the fact. The Swarajists wanted to maintain neutrality in a struggle between two unequal forces. The best programme, under the circumstances, was to carry the struggle both inside the legislatures and the country side by side, for work in the legislatures should only reflect the mass activity outside. If that was not done he was afraid that the Swarajists would degenerate into Responsivists and Co-operators. He wanted the Conference to take lessons from past experience.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami seconded the amendment, but reserved his remarks.

At this stage Mr. Abid Ali wanted to move an amendment.

It was to the effect that Congress should not rescind the Lahore resolution.

The amendment was ruled out as it negatived the original proposition.

DILATORY AMENDMENT.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas wanted the whole question to be referred to a Committee to report within a month. He declared that the present A. I. C. C. was not representative enough of the new mentality of Congressman.

"I would ask any member of the A. I. C. C. to-day to place his hand on his heart and say that he truly represents his constituency."

Mrs. Naidu: "I place my hand on my heart and say I represent my constituency." (Roaring laughter).

Mr. Mulraj called the Councils a mere farce and under the existing conditions, the Swaraj Party move would only end in a victory to the Government policy and the White Paper. He advocated a "wait and see" policy and in the meantime wanted the Congress to meet and decide on the future course of action.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas spoke from his experience as an ex-member of the Legislative Assembly that the hopes entertained by the Swarajists were all moonshine. He questioned the way in which the Swarajists were going about their business. He said that when a Swaraj Party with such leaders as Pandit Motilal Nehru and Patel could not succeed in getting the ratio reduced from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 4d., the new Swaraj Party could not succeed in getting the White Paper rejected. He saw no difference between the Liberals and the Swarajists. Still he advocated council entry on the "honest" ticket as the Liberals.

OBJECTIVE AND METHOD.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami speaking on the resolution said that Congressmen had to realise that their struggle was for the attainment of National Independence. Judged from this point of view the programme of the Swaraj Party did not come anywhere near the needs of the task. The economic programme of the Swaraj Party was even more halting and in certain particulars more retrograde than the one formulated by the Karachi Congress. What was needed was a programme that would lead the nation to its objective of Independence. In deciding, therefore, what future programme the Congress should adopt, they should analyse the Swarajist and the Socialist alternative. The basis of the struggle should be the organisation of the peasants and workers on their economic demands and through this organisation develop the national struggle. This was what the Socialist Group advocated. He urged the Conference to accept the Socialist amendment.

NO COUNCIL-ENTRY.

Mr. Abid Ali spoke vehemently against Council entry and condemned the way Mahatma Gandhi's name was sought to be exploited to further the interests of the Swaraj Party. He warned the Congressmen never to reconcile themselves to Council entry. He characterised the leaders of the Swaraj Party as persons who never believed in the civil disobedience movement in the past, never believed in it to-day and would never believe it in the future.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel further supported amendment in the course of a spirited speech. She deprecated the idea of merely going into the Councils without a radical programme of work in the country. She was of the view that final decision about future Congress programme should rest with the open session of the Congress.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas also spoke in support of the Socialist amendment. He declared that Legislatures were of no more use than as mere platforms for propaganda. At best the Swarajist programme was a parliamentary programme and as such could have no appeal to the country. On the other hand the Socialist programme advocated the organisation of the workers and peasants for the purpose forging sanctions in the fight against Imperialism and its Indian allies. He deprecated the Swarajist flirtations with men like Dr. Sapru and other non-Congressmen. It was better, then, for the Swarajists to join the fold of those who looked to Constitutionalism for the Salvation of the country.

Hakim Ikrani then spoke in support of the point of view expressed by Mr. Abid Ali.

MUNSHI'S REPLY

Mr. K M Munshi then replied to the debate. He said none of his friends of the Swaraj Party prepared to enter the legislatures unless the Party had the full support of Gandhiji. That support was there. They would go into the legislatures in the name of the Congress and with its backing. That gave great strength to the Party and there was no fear of loss of prestige and strength because they had no towering personality like the late Pandit Motilal Nehru or C R Das. He criticised the Socialist programme. He appealed to all Congressmen to support the Swaraj Party which was as conceived a limb of the Congress.

Votes were then taken. Mr. Mulraj's amendment was first voted upon and was lost, only two voting for it.

The Socialist amendment was then put to vote and was carried by 36 votes to 17. The amendment was then put to the House as a Substantive proposition and was carried by 37 votes to 15.

CONGRESS CONTROL ESSENTIAL

Mr. S. A. Brelvi at this stage pointed out that the resolution that was passed was only a recommendation to the Congress and as such could not prevent the A. I. C. C. which was meeting in the next few days from taking any decisions it liked. The position in regard to the Swaraj Party vis-avis the Congress should be clarified. That is, whether Bombay Congressmen were of the opinion that the Swaraj Party, if the A. I. C. C. sanctioned Council-entry, should be an integral part of the Congress, amenable to its direction, discipline and control in every respect or that it should be an autonomous body within the Congress. He, therefore, moved that

"this Conference is of opinion that any programme of Council-entry that may be accepted by the Congress should be carried on by the Congress itself."

Mr. Brelvi said that this resolution was necessary in order to make clear the attitude of Bombay Congress regarding the carrying out of any Council programme that may be decided. It should be realised that the resolution they had just passed did not bind the A. I. C. C. and could not stop it from sanctioning Council-entry with a Socialist or any other programme. They must anticipate that possibility and give a definite lead as to whether the Party carrying on Council work should be fully controlled by the Congress or not. His resolution only clarified the views of the Bombay Congressmen so far as Congress control over any Party, whether Swaraj or Socialist, with a Council-entry programme, was concerned.

Mr. Nariman seconded the resolution.

MR. MUNSHI'S OPPOSITION

Mr. Munshi opposed it. He wanted the Congress to remain a Federal body and accept the Swaraj Party as the Parliamentary Wing of the Congress with an autonomous existence. He did not want the Congress directly to undertake electoral activities as, he declared, that would adversely affect the prestige of that great organisation which has been the exponent of direct action.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas supported the resolution.

The resolution was put to vote and carried, only 4 voting against.

Mr. Nariman read a letter from Mr. Meherally regretting his inability to attend the Conference as he was laid up with severe illness.

The president then dissolved the Conference which again formed into a meeting. Mrs. Naidu moved from the chair a resolution about the mill strike which was passed unanimously.

The meeting then dispersed after deliberation lasting for three hours and a half.

PREPARATIONS FOR A. I. C. C. MEETING

PATNA, May 12.

Dr. Mahmud has not yet arrived here. Arrangements for the Congress meeting are, however, progressing and most of the members of the A.I.C.C are expected between 15th and 17th May.

Two members of the Subhas Bose group arrived to-day from Calcutta, it is reported to place the case of the party before Dr. Mahmud who is said to have been approached by the other group earlier with regard to the question of elections of the Legislature.—A.P.

Nepal Minister Leaves For England

His Excellency Commanding General Bahadur Sham Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, the first Minister-designate for Nepal at the Court of St. James, London, was given a hearty send-off at Ballard Pier, Bombay, on Saturday, when he sailed for England by the s. s. "Strathaird."

His Excellency was accompanied by Her Highness Ranee Saheba,.

Among those present at the Pier to see the General Bahadur Rana off were: Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay.

"I am now looking forward," said His Excellency, in the course of an interview "with pleasure to meet His Majesty the King Emperor and to convey to His Majesty the sentiments of friendship which the Nepal Government have for their allies."

The General Bahadur Rana took with him an insignia of the order of "Rajanya" for decorating His Majesty the King in London on behalf of the King of Nepal. He will also visit Italy, where he will decorate His Majesty the King of Italy with the same insignia.

The General Bahadur Rana is expected to return to India in January 1935. Shortly before he boarded the ship, His Excellency performed 'pooja' to the god of the ocean at the Ballard Pier.

BENGALI YOUTH ARRESTED

Suspect In Darjeeling Outrage

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The Special Branch of the Calcutta Police raided this morning a house in North Calcutta and arrested Jagatjit Sarkar, a young man of Barisal.

In course of the search, the Police recovered some books and documents in connection with the Darjeeling Outrage.—United Press

ARMED DACOITY IN BENGAL VILLAGE

7 Persons Injured In Resistance

COMILLA, May 12.

The news of an armed dacoity in which property worth Rs. 10,000 was looted, has reached here from Natherpatua village.

It is reported that a number of dacoits armed with guns and other deadly weapons simultaneously raided the firm and house of the late Mr. Kali Krishna Roy of Natherpatua and after belabouring the inmates carried away jewellery worth Rs. 10,000.

On offering resistance seven inmates of the house sustained gun shot injuries at the hands of the raiders.—United Press.

CARTRIDGES RECOVERED

CALCUTTA, May 12.

On further dredging the tank adjacent to the Gout Veterinary College, about a dozen revolver cartridges were recovered this morning.

Three days ago while the tank was being cleaned one revolver pouch and several cartridges were found by the cleaners.—United Press.

Agrarian Discontent In Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, May 12.

Considerable dissatisfaction over the inadequate relief given by the Local Government in the land revenue is reported to be prevailing among the poverty stricken agriculturists of this district, who are daily pouring into Jubbulpore in large numbers to wait upon the Deputy Commissioner and other authorities to have their grievances redressed.—United Press.

TWO PERSONS REMANDED

Darjeeling Outrage Suspects

CALCUTTA, May 12.

Nirmal Kumar Nandy and Jagajjit Sircar who were arrested in connection with the Darjeeling outrage were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this afternoon and remanded. Sircar's residence was previously searched and it is alleged some papers were seized.—A. P.

TO EARN HUNDREDS
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Advertisements!

There is now, more than ever, a constantly growing demand for persons who can write good advertisements. Every businessman realizes that he must advertise in order to succeed. Advertising is the modern key to business prosperity. That is why advertisement writers are paid so handsomely.

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Send to-day for full particulars of the Course and the 'FREE' book "How to Win Success in Advertising". Enclose 2½ annas in stamps for postage.

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NEW HOCKEY ASSOCIATION FOR BOMBAY

Leading City Clubs Resent Anti-Indian Feeling And Favour Separation From W. I. F. A.

(From A Correspondent.)

Dissatisfied with the manner in which the Western India Football Association has conducted local hockey last season, there is a move on the part of the leading clubs to form a separate association.

For this purpose a meeting was held at Ciro's Resturant on Friday when the representatives of the following clubs were present:

G K Dukes, Bombay Port Trust S.C., A L Rodriques, Indian Telegraph Rec. Club.; V Johannes, B B & C I Rly.; Anton P Fonseca, Orion Sporting Association; P. D'Lima, The Rest Ranwar, Bandra; M F Mehta, Parsi Cyclists, S.C.; V D'Souza, Young Sports; J A Kent, Juvenile. Athletics J Rocha, Indo Portuguese Club; L. Butler, Willingdon Cath. Gym.-Santa Cruz; H Rozario, V J Tech, Institute; C Brown, Cathedral Old Boys Assoc.; E Spilling, B E S T Sports Club; Behram Doctor, St. Andrews High School; W Godwin, Bombay Armed Police; Cyriaco DeSouza, Lusitanian S.C.; G Fidgett, H.M.'s Customs; N W Essai, G I P Rly.

Mr. F. D. Karaka was proposed to the chair. At the Chairman explained the reason why the Clubs were requested to take this trouble of sending their accredited representatves to give a definite opinion. He also pointed out and asked those present to consider the following two main questions before coming to a definite opinion:—1. Ground. 2 Finance.

After a detailed discussion in which most of the representatives present took part, Mr. Cyriaco De-Souza (Lusitanians) explained in detail a scheme whereby one could almost be sure of the above two points being tackled successfully, and the new Association be formed and run on a sound footing.

Mr. A L Aodrigues (Ind: Telegraphs) proposed, and Mr. J. A. Kent (Juvenile A C) seconded, that a vote be taken of those present on the point, whether they wanted a separate Hockey Association or otherwise.

The result of the ballot on the above subject was:—

	Clubs.
In favour of a separate Association	13
Holding over till a future date	3
Against a separate Association	2

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

ANTI-INDIAN FEELING.

Since the departure of Sir Joseph Kay, who was President of the W. I. F. A., the committee have shown no disposition to tolerate the presence of Indians in that body. Messrs. Behram Doctor, N. C. Nagporewalla, Cyriaco D'Souza and Hodgins, have been thrown out of the Hockey Sub-Committee, and this high handedness has caused great indignation in hockey circles. The Bombay public will accord support to a new hockey association which is formed with the object of promoting the interests of the game, and is above communal bickerings.

If the W. I. F. A. wish to be exclusive they should carry on with regimental football, and change the name of the association, which is a misnomer at present. The Indian football clubs are not at all anxious to join the W I F A, which is anti-Indian in its prejudices.

LATEST CALL OVER ON THE DERBY

Colombo's Price Contracts Further

LONDON, May 11.

The following is the call-over on the Derby:—

13 to 8 against COLOMBO (offered) 7 to 4 taken.
100 to 9 against UMIDWAR.
100 to 8 EASTON.
100 to 7 WINDSOR LAD.
100 to 6 LOZINGARO (taken and offered).
25 to 1 BLAZONRY (offered).
33 to 1 ALI SHAH.
50 to 1 MEDIEVAL KNIGHT (taken and offered).—Reuter.

COTON EASTER WINS

Probables Prove True At Great Jubilee

(Special Cable)
LONDON, May 12.

Great Jubilee Handicap run at Kempton Park over a distance of 1 miles 2 furlongs resulted as follows:—

COTTON EASTER	1
BLUE BOY	2
SCARLET TIGER	3

14 ran. Won by neck and 1-1/2 lengths separated second and third. Starting Price: 10 to 1 against Coton Easter; 100 to 9 Blue Boy; 10 to 1 Scarlet Tiger.

Smith rode Generous Gift. Town Crier did not run. Otherwise runners were identical with probables.

D. T. S. Chittagong, A. B. Rly. wires under date May 12.

Referring to my telegram of 10th inst. through running over the Hill Section of A. B. Ry. was resumed from to-day.—A. P.

Wellington

The funniest howling comedy romance!

The Long-Nosed

Jimmy Durante
Jimmy Durante
Jimmy Durante

inka—dinka—doo'ing in the merriest picture of the year!

'PALOOKA'
'PALOOKA'
PALOOKA'

a mirthquake of uproarious laughs! The vivacious

LUPE VALEZ

in her alluring bewitching dances and songs!

The greatest ring story ever produced!

Jimmy Durante
Jimmy Durante

as a second Don Juan, and twice as good as the first.

TO-DAY: 3-30; 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Plans open — Book Early

Wellington

She fought through a maze of gilded ties... to win the victory of a simple true love!

Kathleen Norris'

WALLS of GOLD

with

SALLY EILERS
NORMAN FOSTER
RALPH MORGAN

Rosita Moreno
Rochelle Hudson

Directed by Kenneth MacKenna

AT ROXY

TO-NIGHT
4; 6-30 & 10 P. M.

OOTY RACES

Goolab Wins Sir Mahomed Usman Cup

OOTACAMUND, May 12.

1ST RACE: 2-15 P.M.—

The CONSOLATION PLATE (Division I)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Fraidoon's PACKARD 8|3, Rosen 1
H.H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's YOUNG CHAYNA 9|5, S. Black 2
Mr. Inayat Ali Beg's O'BRIEN II 8|10, Rylands 3
Mr. Visvanath's Redoubt 8|7, Hill 4

Also ran: Carter 8|10, Jaibala 8|0 and Charing Cross 7|12.

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, 1 length and 1|2 length.

Time: 1min. 25-2|5secs.

Betting: 5 to 4 Young Chayna, 5 to 4 Packard; 5 to 6 Redoubt and 7 to 3 others.

Tote paid Rs. 20|8 for win; Rs. 6|8 and Rs. 8 for places.

2ND RACE: 2-45 P.M.—

The BANGALORE PLATE—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Diwan Bahadur Murugappa Chettiar's IRISH STAR 8|0, Moore 1
H.H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's SILVER SALMON 8|9, S. Black 2
Mr. S.A.A. Annamakai Chettiar's HILL FLOWER 8|1, Rosen 3
Mr. Evans's Galactic 8|11, Spackman 4

Also ran: Mother's Boy 9|6 and Corviglia 7|4.

Won by 1 length, 1|2 length and short head.

Time: 2mins. 12-3|5secs.

Betting: 1 to 2 on Irish Star and Silver Salmon; 7 to 2 on Hill Flower and longer prices on others.

Tote paid Rs. 16|8 for win; Rs. 7|8 and Rs. 7|8 for places.

3RD RACE: 3-15 P.M.—

The SNOWDEL PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Rutherford's CYCLAX 8|3, Rosen 1
Mr. Summer's DIOS 8|0, Harding 2
H.H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's MOUNT GARRET 10|1, S. Black 3
Mr. Ali Asker's Douceur, Marland 4

Also ran: Prundelay 8|8, Daka 7|6 and City Lights 7|4.

Won by 1-1|4 lengths, 1-1|4 lengths and 3-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 17-2|5secs.

Betting: 3 to 2 Cyclax; 3 to 4 Doucer; 7 to 2 Mount Garret and longer prices on others.

Tote paid Rs. 13|8 for win; Rs. 7|8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 20|8 for places.

4TH RACE: 3-45 P.M.—

The SIR MAHOMED USMAN CUP—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Mr. Hedeshizada's GOOLAB 9|7, Spackman 1
Mr. Shamlan's SABHANOOR 9|1, Marland 2
Mr. Mohomed's FURY 7|8. B. McQuade 3
H.H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's Vortex 7|6, H. McQuade 4

Also ran: Faraj Pasha 8|12, Berlin 8|0, Mansur Pasha 7|13, June 7|13 and Marshal 7|9.

Betting: 2 Goolab; 3 Faraj Pasha, 5 Vortex and longer prices on others.

Tote paid Rs. 23 for win; Rs. 12, Rs. 13|8 and Rs. 24 for places.

Won by 1-3|4 lengths, 2 lengths and short neck.

Time: 2mins. 30secs.

5TH RACE: 4-15 P.M.—

The SHIRAX PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

H.H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's MAHARANI 8|6, S. Black 1
Mr. Saunders' JEREMY JS:B Messrs. Saunders, Bewis and Gordon's JEREMP 8|4, Rylands 2
Mr. Dawood Shah's MONEY-MAKER 7|11, Graham 3
Mrs. Buckley's Faithful II 9|0, Harding 4

Also ran: Ahnaf 8|4. Malster 7|4 Yeman 7|4 and Almijrin 7|4.

Won by 2 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths and 1|2 1|2 length.

Time: 1min. 41-3|5secs.

Betting: 2 Faithful II; 5 to 2 Maharani; 5 to 4 Ahnaf and Jeremy and longer prices on others.

Tote paid Rs. 19 for win; Rs. 8|8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 17|8 for places.

6TH RACE: 4-45 P.M.—

The CONSOLATION PLATE (Division II)—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr. Inayat Ali Beg's BAHRIYAH 8|13, Rylands 1
Messrs. Saunders, Bewes and Gordon's NANCY CAROL 7|10, Rosen 2
H.H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's RIDIAR 9|4, S. Black 3
Mr. Fraidoon's Takreet 8|9, Mendoza 4

Also ran: Sakran 8|13, Sterling 8|9, Ali Mandoob 8|8 and John Bull 7|5.

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths and short neck.

Time: 1min. 26-4|5secs.

Betting: 5 to 2 Nancy Carol; 5 to 3 Al Mandoob; 7 to 2 Bahriyah; 7 to 5 Takreet; Ridiar 7 to 6 and 7 to 1 on others.

Tote paid Rs. 23 for win; Rs. 8, Rs. 7|8 and Rs. 10 for places.

M. C. C. v. AUSTRALIA

Match Opens At Lords

(Special Cable)
LONDON, May 12.

In the match between the M. C. C. and the Australians at Lords, M. C. C. batting first made 341 for the loss of 7 wickets at the close of to-day's play.

The match between the M.C.C. and the Australian touring team commenced at Lords in summery weather although conditions were tempered by gentle breeze blowing across the pitch. There was an attendance of 14,000 of whom 3,000 were there before gates were opened.

The wicket was in excellent condition.

Bowes who was included in the M.C.C. team could not play, having pulled his muscle in the match against Oxford. Marriott replaced him.

Woodfull omitted Barnett, Bromley, Chippersfield, Kippax and Ebeling to complete the tourists team.

HOME TEAM WINS TOSS

Chapman won the toss and the home team batted first. Wall bowled splendidly and with the batsmen adopting extremely cautious methods, runs came at a very slow rate. In 6 overs from Wall only 6 runs were scored and O'Reilly had not a run scored off him in his first 3 overs. Wyatt opened with Killick and with only 7 runs on board Killick was out to a splendid catch close to the ground at second slip off Wall. Wyatt and Turnbull paying extremely watchful cricket were still together when lunch interval was taken with the score at 54 for 1 wicket. Turnbull took 18 minutes before scoring.

AFTER LUNCH.

Wyatt and Turnbull resumed the M.C.C. innings after lunch and added 33 runs when Turnbull was stumped. Turnbull jumped out to hit a short-pitched ball from Fleetwood-Smith and missed (87—2). Hendren joined Wyatt at the wicket. The pair made a good stand adding 92 runs for the third wicket. Wyatt, who opened the innings was out at 179, in attempting to hook Wall, the ball sending the bails flying. (179—3).

The outgoing batsman played a faultless and most stolid innings in the course of which he hit four boundaries. Hendren and Valentine were batting with 85 and 16 respectively and the score stood at 226 for 3 wickets when the teams adjourned for tea.

Hendren was scoring all round the wicket batting with great freedom. He missed few chances and drove and hooked splendidly.

An hour before tea Fleetwood-Smith conceded 41 runs in 10 overs, while O'Reilly was losing accuracy.

SCORES

M. C. C. (1ST INNINGS).

Wyatt b Wall	72
Killick c O'Reilly, b Wall	3
Turnbull st. Oldfield, b Fleetwood-Smith	33
Hendren c O'Reilly, b Wall	135
Valentine c Oldfield, b O'Reilly	40
Chapman (not out)	31
Brown c Oldfield, b Wall	2
White b Grimmett	2
Peebles (not out)	2
Extras	21
Total (for 7 wickets)	341

"JHANSI HEROES" REACH FINALS

M. And S. M. Lose By Wide Margin

MADRAS, May 12.

Jhansi Heroes reached finals beating M. and S. M. Ry. by 5 goals to 1 in the South Indian Athletic Association this evening before a large gathering. The game was very exciting throughout the period both teams playing good hockey. 10 minutes after the commencement, the Railwaymen scored the first goal through Janarthanan but the Heroes soon equalized through Roopsing which was followed by a second goal by Dyanchand.

Before halftime Roopsing added another goal. Jhansi Heroes led by 3 goals to 1 at interval.

Play in second half was more even. The visitors who displayed wonderful stickwork and combination scored 2 more goals through Ismail and Roopsing towards the end. Thus the Heroes won deservedly by 5 goals to 1.

AMERICA RETAINS WALKER CUP

ST. ANDREWS, May 12.

America has retained the Walker Cup.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON JAPANESE

Consulate Official Surprised

BOMBAY, May 12.

Apropos of Reuter's cable regarding the Brazilian farmers' attack on Japanese Settlement in Sao Paolo, an official of the Japanese Consulate in Bombay interviewed by the "Associated Press," expressed surprise that "such an incident should have occurred at all, seeing that the Japanese Government, which subsidises the immigration, does all it can to maintain good relations not only between the two Governments but also between the Japanese immigrants and the Brazilian people."

Continuing, he said: "Japan's rate of immigration into Brazil is 10,000 annually, and an indirect hint is generally dropped that the immigrants may even assume the religion of the land."

He added that this was a rare occurrence leading to a riot over a Japanese girl, but hoped, nothing would happen further.—A.P.

ASK MY "JAILOR"

Mahatma's Reply To Mrs. Brijlal Nehru

LAHORE, May 10

That he is entirely in the hands of his "jailor" Thakkar Baba and if any alteration in his tour programme was desired, she should write to Thakkar Baba, is Mahatma Gandhi's reply to Mrs. Brijlal Nehru, General Secretary to the Harijan Seva Sangh of Lahore. Mrs. Nehru had asked Mahatma Gandhi to extend his tour programme in the Punjab and visit the Province earlier than July. Gandhiji adds that as the time at his disposal is very short, he is thinking of devoting his time to one province only and cancelling the tour in the other provinces and invites Mrs. Nehru's opinion on the point.—A. P.

TELEGU GIRL WINS GHOSE SCHOLARSHIP

CALCUTTA, May 12.

Miss Sakuntala Rao, a Telugu by birth, who has adopted Bengal as her home will be the recipient of the Ghose Travelling Fellowship Scholarship of the Calcutta University. This is the first time that the distinction of winning this scholarship falls to a woman scholar.

The holder of this scholarship is required to undertake the investigation of Educational methods followed in countries outside India and on return to India is required to submit to the Board of management a full report embodying the results of the studies and travels. Since its endowment in 1921, eminent educationists like Sir C. B. Raman have been the recipients of Ghose Travelling Fellowship scholarship.—United Press.

VICEROY'S TOUR PROGRAMME

SIMLA, May 11.

The Gazette of India notifies that the Viceroy accompanied by his Council and Staff will leave Simla on the afternoon of Monday, 14th May for Delhi.

Their Excellencies will leave Delhi on the afternoon of Tuesday, 15th May by the Imperial Airways and will arrive at Jodhpur the same evening. Their Excellencies will leave Jodhpur on the morning of Wednesday, 16th May and will leave for Karachi the same morning "en route" to England.

All arrivals and departures will be private.—A.P.

WALKER CUP TOURNEY

(Special Cable).
LONDON, May 12

To-day's Walker Cup match was played in drenching rain.

Following are scores at the end of first eighteen holes:—

Goodman beat Scott 2 up; Little beat Tolley 4 up; Ouimet beat Crawley 6 up; Dunlap beat McLean 1 up; Fiddian beat Fischer 1 up; Westland beat McRuvie 1 up; Moreland and Mckinlay all square; and Torranco beat Marston 1 up.

Walker Cup Match

ST. ANDREWS, May 12.

Americans generally showed better standard of skill despite wet conditions to which they were unaccustomed.

Crawleys putting was deplorable. Scott had bad luck. He was stymied at 11th, 12th and 17th holes. McLean holed a superb 20 foot putt at the 6th hole for Birdie but Dunlap was steadier and was 3 up at 15th hole.—Reuter.

A Country made gun with powder and a quantity of lead and other articles were secured following the arrest of one Alladito who is suspected to be involved in a crime committed at Dadu.

MUSLIM UNITY BOARD

To Join Hands With Swarajists For Elections Case

LUCKNOW, May 11.

Enquiries made in authoritative circles show that the Muslim Unity Board Conference which will be held here on May 15 and 16 is going to decide to join hands with the Swarajists in contesting elections to the legislatures, because Ranchi decisions in no way affect the Cocimunal Award.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, who is invited to the Conference is not attending it.—United Press

REVENUE IN KIND INSTEAD OF CASH

RAJKOT, May 11.

In consideration of the hardship occasioned among the cultivating classes by the cash assessment of land through recurring lean years since 1899-1900 and all-round reductions in prices of food and commercial crops since 1932, which lowered the financial solvency of cultivators all over Kathiawar, the Durbar Saheb of Vadia has resolved to replace cash assessment by assessment in kind.

The continuance of the cash assessment under the altered conditions not only reduced land revenue, returns but obliged some cultivators of Kerala to give up their ancestral holdings in favour of their confreres of Pipardi

The Durbar Saheb has accordingly ruled that to future the Vadia State cultivators shall pay the State share of agricultural produce as well as the State dues on santis, vegetables, and sugarcane fixed before the introduction of cash assessment in 1918-19.—United Press.

DEATH-DEALING FLIES INVADE JUGOSLAVIA

(Special Cable).
BELGRADE, May 11.

Panic is rapidly spreading among the inhabitants of the Eastern Provinces in Jugoslavia due to the invasion of hordes of death-dealing flies called "Golubatchka."

Hundreds of people especially children are seriously ill, following bites. Cattle, sheep and domestic animals are dying in thousands. As a protective measure, people are lighting huge bonfires which often get out of control, causing almost as much damage as flies. Government are rushing doctors, veterinary surgeons, to the region.

NOTICES SERVED ON BANGALORE PLEADERS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
BANGALORE. By Mail.

I understand that the High Court of Mysore have issued notices to about 10 leading lawyers of the Bangalore Bar on their alleged misbehaviour in the execution of their profession. The names of the lawyers who have received the notices are not available to the press

HEADING TOWARDS CRISIS

Nizam Asked To Withhold Grant To Aligarh University

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 11.

At a largely attended public meeting a resolution was passed expressing regret at the news of Sir Ross Maswood's resignation of the office of the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University "owing to the unwise action of the appointing committee."

The resolution further dwelt on the services rendered by Sir Ross Maswood to the Muslims in India and requested the Nizam to withhold his grant to the University if Sir Ross Maswood was corpelled to leave the University.—A. P.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN BURMA

RANGOON, May 12.

A report of a triple tragedy reaches here from Pakokku district.

It is stated that Maungkhin of Kanhla village asked his wife who was living temporarily in her sister's house in a neighbouring village to return home. Enraged at her refusal he attacked his wife with a sharp Dah, killing her instantaneously. He next cut to pieces his daughter aged only 2 months in the arms of his niece, who was also seriously injured in her efforts to save the child.

Maungkhin decamped after committing this double-murder and now the find of his dead body hanging from a tree in his own village is reported.—United Press.

£2,000,000 LOAN FOR PALESTINE

LONDON, May 11.

In the House of Commons, the Colonial Secretary Sir Philip Cunlife-Lister moved the resolution authorising the Treasury to guarantee the principal and interest of a loan not exceeding £2,000,000 to be raised by the Government of Palestine.

The Government guarantee, he said, was of considerable value because it made a difference in the rate of interest at which Palestine could borrow. The financial position of Palestine had improved enormously in recent years. In 1930 there was deficit of £146,000 in revenue. In 1932|33 this had been converted into surplus a of £500,000, and for 1933|34 it was estimated that the surplus would be in the region of £1,000,000.

The objects of the guarantee had been carefully selected by the Government of Palestine as being most necessary and valuable at present for the development of the country. Part of the money would be devoted to the Arab settlements.—B.O.W.

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CASE AGAINST SCINDIA DIRECTORS & AUDITORS

Complainant Says He Should Be Whipped If Charges Are Proved Untrue

Mr. A. R. Subedar, complainant in the case, in which Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. N. D. Racote, Mr. M. A. Master of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and Messrs. K. S. Iyer and Co., and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., auditors are charged with misappropriation of Rs. 12 lacs and presenting a false balance sheet, was cross-examined by Mr. V. S. Velinkar, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Friday.

The complainant alleged that the sum of Rs. 10 lacs stated as paid to the Palace Steamship Company, as earnest money for the purchase of their fleet was a false entry and therefore the accuracy of the statutory report was challenged by him.

The second item in respect of which the accused were charged relates to the items appearing under the heading of "Bank and Cash Balances."

"A Huge Fraud."

The complainant alleges that a huge fraud had been perpetrated on the shareholders by the accused who had wilfully made misstatement in the Balance Sheets and in the Statutory reports.

During the proceedings the complainant made a dramatic appeal to the Magistrate, to order that he should be whipped if he failed to prove the charges he had brought against the accused. His case was that Mr. Walchand Hirachand and the late Mr. Narottam Morarji were in London in 1919 and they had by various manipulations of the accounts withdrawn a sum of Rs. 10 lacs for their personal use and caused entries to be made that this sum was paid to the Palace Steamship Company as earnest money for the purchase of the fleet.

Complainant relied on certain letters and telegrams that passed between the parties at the time.

Conspiracy Alleged.

The complainant stated that this fraud was due to conspiracy on the part of all the accused and not by Mr. N. Morarji alone.

He charged the auditors for signing and certifying as correct Balance Sheets which contained items which were false.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, complainant stated that he had consulted Bank accountants and an auditor as to the accuracy of the Balance Sheets before he came to Court.

He stated that the items which formed the subject matter of the case were misappropriated and a "deliberate fraud on the shareholders" had been perpetrated and it was not the result of several items passing through complicated process of accountancy which the complainant was incapable of understanding.

The case has been adjourned to May 23.

JOSEPH BHORE TO VISIT TOKYO?

Kasumigaseki Wishes To Give Finishing Touches To India Pact

Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member of the Indian Governor-General's Council, may visit Japan in the near future to discuss with Foreign Minister Koki Hirota the Indian tariff question. The visit is especially urged by the Foreign Minister. So says the "Osaka Mainichi" (April 17.)

Kasumigaseki, says the journal, has learned from a report made by Minister Setsuzo Sawada on April 13 that details that remained to be solved in the draft of the Indo-Japanese treaty are almost disposed of and the provisional signing of the agreement will be possible in the near future.

In this connection, final completion of the treaty text has been held up by the question revolving about the application of the most favored nation clause (as related to tariffs) between Japan and Manchoukuo, China and other kindred nations, in return for the inclusion of a similar provision operative between Great Britain and her possessions, in the Indo-Nippon trade agreement.

Foreign Minister Hirota has had in mind the discussion of the high tariff issue since the conclusions of the trade agreement. As a step toward this end, he has indicated that an appropriate Indian leader should visit Japan, preferably, Sir Joseph, because of his close acquaintance with Japan.

It is expected that the Foreign Minister will order Nippon Ambassador Tsuneo Matsudaira in London and Chief Delegate Sawada in India to sound the attitude of the respective authorities regarding the dispatch of Sir Joseph to Tokyo.

CALCUTTA EUROPEANS' DEMANDS

High Courts Should Be Put Under Central Govt.'s Control

CALCUTTA, May 12.

At a meetiny of Europeans held under the auspices of Royalists Party at Grand Hotel last night Mr. D. W. Mullock presiding, Mr. W. W. K. Page, President of the Association while explaining the attitude of the European Association towards the coming constitutional reforms in India said that the Association made it perfectly clear in their memorandum that the federal responsibility should only be introduced after provincia autonomy was found to be working smoothly.

Special consideration should be given to the question whether Bengal should be given the same measure of autonomy simultaneously with other provinces in view of the existence of terrorism in the province.

Referring to law and order the speaker said that the European Association asked in their memorandum that every High Court throughout British India should be withdrawn from provincial control and placed under the Central Government.

Control Of Police.

Regarding control of the police there was some difference of opinion among the different branches of the Association but as a result of a compromise, it had been agreed that ordinary uniformed police should remain under corpvincial control and two branches of police which dealt directly with subversive movements should be reserved to the Viceroy as representative of His Majesty, the King Emperor.

The meeting also passed a resolution congratulating the Governor of Bengal on his providential escape in the Lebong shooting outrage.—United Press.

TAMPERING WITH WITNESS

Coroner And Jury Agree About It At Inquest On Motor Victim

The Coroner expressed his utter disgust at the tampering with witnesses, to-day at the inquest held on the body of Kurvabai Dharsi a Hindu widow aged 34 years, who was knocked down by Car No. X876 on the morning of April 30, and died on May 9 at the J. J. Hospital where she was removed.

One eye-witness deposed that at about 7 a.m. in the morning of April 30, a tram car was proceeding towards Wadi Bunder and a motor car was coming in the opposite direction.

The deceased emerged from a lane on the left side of the tram and tried to run across the road. The wheel of the motor car while crossing the tram caught her saree. She fell down and the car ran over her legs.

Mohalla Bux Abdul Majid, another eye-witness, deposed that the motor-car was coming from the direction of Wadi Bunder and going towards the Fort. The tram car was coming in the opposite direction. In trying to cross the road the deceased ran across the path of the tram, but upon hearing the horn of the motor car she got confused, ran towards the car and was knocked down.

He further said that the deceased had come on to the Frere Road from the Dock. She was running from east to west.

The Coroner here remarked angrily that the witnesses in this case appeared to have been tampered with in a most disgraceful manner. He said, "This is why gross miscarriage of justice often takes place."

The jury returned a verdict of "death due to shock and paralysis following upon fracture of the spine," as a result of being knocked down by the motor-car at Frere Road.

Agreeing with the Coroner they added, "From the manner in which the witnesses have been tampered with we are of opinion that this is not a case of death due to accidental cause."

REPLACE AWARD BY AGREED SETTLEMENT

Raja Of Salempur Welcomes Swarajist Policy Of Keeping Communal Question In Abeyance

LUCKNOW, May 12.

"I think the resolutions adopted by the Swarajist Conference at Ranchi are such which keep a good field open for constructive work," observed the Raja of Salempur in the course of a statement. He thought that Gandhiji took the soundest possible view in withdrawing Civil Disobedience. He also agreed with the Swarajist Party that the social structure of the society should not be disturbed, as it would give rise to class warfare.

THE MUSLIMS AND SWARAJISTS.

Referring to the Communal Award, Raja of Salempur said, "So far as the Muslims are concerned, irrespective of what school of throught they represent, they are all unanimous that the Communal Award could only be changed by an agreed settlement. I believe that those, whoever they may be who want to reject the Communal Award and fight shy of bringing about an agreed settlement, will create a greater schism. I think it a wise policy of the Swarajists to keep the communal question in abeyance, until an agreed settlement is arrived at and a constituent assembly called for this purpose. If the view of those who wanted to reject the Communal Award had prevailed, there would have been no place for the Muslims to stand on the Swarajists Ticket. If we go on quarreling among ourselves, the national movement will make no progress."

He was, therefore, grieved to find the old and veteran politician and the sponsor of Unity, Pandit Malaviya was taking the view which would only widen the gulf between the two communities, when he (Pandit Malaviya) was fully aware of the reasons leading to the failure of the Allahabad Conference.

Concluding, the Raja uttered a note of warning against the rejection of the White Paper in toto. He felt that it was better and more appropriate to concentrate "our energies to get the White Paper modified on the line of the country's need rather than reject it in toto."—A. P.

YET ANOTHER STABBING CASE

Shoe-maker Arrested

Bhagavan Jadav shoemaker, who is alleged to have stabbed Jivan Govind, a leather merchant on Friday night, was arrested the same night by the Pydhonie Police on a charge of attempted murder.

The arrested man was placed before M. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan on Saturday and the police applied for the remand of the accused to police custody.

In their application the police stated that Bhagavan, was working as a shoemaker with Jivan Govind, a leather merchant having his shop at Beg Mohemad Building on Kolsa Street for the last 25 days. It appears that on Friday night at about 9-30 Bhagavan picked a quarell with his employer on the question of payment to him.

While hot words were passing between them, it is alleged that Bhagavan darted at his employer with the 'Rapi' (Shoemakers knife) and stabbed the employer in five places. Jivan Govind fell down unconscious and the assailant took to his heels.

The police arrived on the scene and removed the bleeding employer to the J. J. Hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition. The assailant, who had run away was arrested late at night.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till May 19, pending police enquiries.

"INDIAN JOURNALIST'S SAD EXPERIENCE

In the report which appeared in an issue of yesterday headed "Journalist's Sad Experience", it was stated Mr. Chandrabhai Awasthi, was described as "reporter and city editor of the "Swadhin Bharat". It should have been stated as "formerly reporter and city editor, etc". We are informed that Mr. Awasthi's connection with "Swadhin Bharat" ceased some time ago.

JAIL WARDER TO HANG

Appeal Against Capital Sentence Fails

(By Mail)

LAHORE, May 10.

The sentence of capital punishment passed against a Muslim warder of Ferozepur Jail who had killed one of his companions, Manoharlal, a college student, was confirmed to-day by Mr. Justice Monroe and Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid.

The accused and two college students, including the deceased, were going up the stairs of a river bridge when the gun of the accused fell down and accidentally went off hitting Manoharlal. The accused desiring to save himself from being involved in a case, decapitated Manoharlal and threw his head into the river.—A. P.

MOHAMED ALI ROAD CASE

"Death due to homicidal wounds inflicted in the back with a knife" was the verdict passed by the Coroner's jury to-day at the inquest held over the body of Ahmad Ibrahim, (17) who was the victim of a stabbing outrage on May 2 at 3 a.m. in the morning.

The deceased had a cutlery shop at Mohamad Alli Road on the morning of May 2 several people including the deceased and his uncle were sitting on the footpath. The uncle was heard advising the deceased not to pick a quarrel with anybody. Further the deceased was armed wth a stick.

Upon the arrival of the suspect the deceased, according to evidence, rushed upon him and hit him with the stick. A scuffle ensued in which the suspect stabbed the deceased in the back fatally.

A police sergeant came up on the scene, removed the injured to the J. J. Hospital where he expired in the morning of the same day, and arrested the suspect.

The jury in passing their verdict recommended the accused to be tried on a charge of "culpable homicide not amounting to murder".

WALKING TOUR UNSUITABLE IN PUNJAB

Harijan Seva Sanghs Request Gandhiji To Abandon It In The Province

LAHORE, May 11.

That the marching programme for the Punjab is unsuitable, is the consensus of opinion of prominent Harijan workers of the Punjab, according to a letter addressed to Mr. A. V. Thakar by the Secretary of the Punjab Harijan Seva Sangh, Lala Mohan Lal, regarding Gandhiji's proposed pedestrian tour. Lala Mohan Lal requests Mr. Thakar to prevail on Gandhiji to stick to his old programme, but if Gandhiji insists on walking, a suitable programme would be arranged. Lala Mohan Lal states that July is extremely hot in the Punjab, and three days allotted to the Punjab are too small for undertaking a marching programme of any demonstrative value and such a programme is unsuited for decent collections in any Province.

TERRORISM ON WANE IN PUNJAB

Official Figures

LAHORE, May 11.

The ever present danger from the terrorist and the unceasing need for vigilance against them are indicated by the number of bombs and explosives examined by the Chemical Examiner, says the Punjab Government in the course of orders on the administration of Chemical Examiner's Department for 1933. 192 bombs and related articles and 9 articles connected with incendiarism were examined during the year. These figures constitute a progressive fall since 1931 and Government observe that the fact that they are considered to be a satisfactorily small number of such examinations demonstrates the extent of the terrorist danger.—A. P.

HUNT FOR TERRORISTS

Houses Of Congress Workers And Pleaders Searched By Police

DARJEELING, May 12.

In connection with the Darjeeling Outrage, searches and arrests continue all over Bengal including Jaydevpur, (from where the two alleged culprits are said to have hailed), Bogra, Comilla, Chandmari, Gaibandha, as also Calcutta.

The houses of Congress workers and pleaders were extensively searched and most of the arrested persons are students. Some of the arrested persons were let off after their statements were recorded, while others were kept in custody pending further enquiries.—United Press.

Gambling Raid At Nagpada

Armed with a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, the officers of the Nagpada Police raided a room in their section in the early hours of Saturday morning and arrested Jan Mohemad Ibrahim and 13 other Muslims under the Gaming Act.

The arrested persons were later placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon and were ordered to be bailed out till May 16 pending police enquiries.

GERMANY'S CLAIMS ARE UNCHANGED

Von Ribbentrop Says His Visit Is Merely Informative

LONDON, May 11.

"If everybody and all nations concerned will do their best the Disarmament Convention ought to be reached in a very short time as there seem to be hardly any material differences," declared Herr von Ribbentrop, Chancellor Hitler's special disarmament commissioner in an interview to Reuter in London to-day.

Herr Ribbentrop declared that his visit being merely informative it will enable him to establish contact with British Government and exchange views on disarmament with common desire to arrive at an satisfactory solution.

He denied the reports that the German Storm Troops or the acceptance of British memorandum proposals were discussed and declared that German Government's claims were unchanged.—Reuter.

SANATAN SABHA ENDS IN FIASCO

Attempts To Condemn Mahatma Fail

MEERUT, (By Mail).

The second sitting of the Distt. Sanatan Sabha, Meerut was held under the Presidentship of L. Dhanpat Rai. Some four speakers tried turn by turn to condemn Mahatma Gandhi for starting Harijan uplift and temple-entry question but the majority of the audience disapproved the speeches and every speaker felt puzzled and resumed his seat without expressing himself fully. Thus the meeting ended in fiasco.

Lastly a dialogue was attempted which was an effort to jeer at the present Harijan movement. This dialogue also met the same fate as that of the speakers. Pandit Madan Mohan Upadhyaya took the leading part in checking the speakers from using unparliamentary language.

Pt. Ram Saran Sharma who held a different view was disallowed to speak. This created a sensation and almost the whole of the house was vacated.—United Press.

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LAFCADIO HEARN MEMORIAL

Japanese Honour Memory Of Matchless Interpreter Of Their Race And Institutions

Lafcadio Hearn's name is perhaps heard more often than that of any other foreigner over the wireless in Japan, where there is still a cult for the famous interpreter of Japan and the Japanese. His Japanese devotees assert that he is preeminent among those few foreigners who have ever approached anything like a real understanding of their country and people. The Japanese believe that no foreigner, even if he becomes a naturalised Japanese citizen, marries a Japanese wife, and dies for the country, can ever understand the soul of Nippon.

It is the Japanese nationalists, who take the greatest pleasure in reading Hearn. Foreigners in Japan usually read Hearn before arriving in the country, but rarely, if ever, after. Japanese and foreigners differ about the accuracy of Hearn's interpretation of Japan: the Japanese recommend all to read him; foreigners who live in the country usually advise their friends who would understand Japan to read any other writer for preference. The more objective among them recommend their friends to read others, who differ from Hearn and then to strike a balance. At first sight, therefore, it seems that there is a violent cleavage between the Japanese and foreign opinions concerning Hearn. Yet, this difference is, perhaps, more apparent than real. Not every Japanese professor admits in private that cult for Hearn which he is expected to practise in public. With the growing liberty in the expression of intellectual opinions in Japan, it is probable that Hearn will tend to decline in the Japanese favour.

His old pupils, however, have expressed their devotion by building a shrine to their late master. They have done this by converting Hearn's old house at Matsue into a museum. Professor Sanki Ichikawa, professor of English Literature at the Tokyo Imperial University, is at the head of the movement. Nearly all the money required has already been subscribed, and the work was completed in November, 1933. The museum was opened early in 1934.

Some idea of the honour still paid to Hearn's memory in Japan may be judged from those who have contributed to the fund—they include Prince and peasant, scholar and schoolboy. One secondary school-teacher contributed three yen by monthly instalments, immediately on receiving his meagre salary. Among the foreign professors who have contributed are Hearn's old colleagues at the Toyko Imperial University, Professors Chamberlain and Dixon.

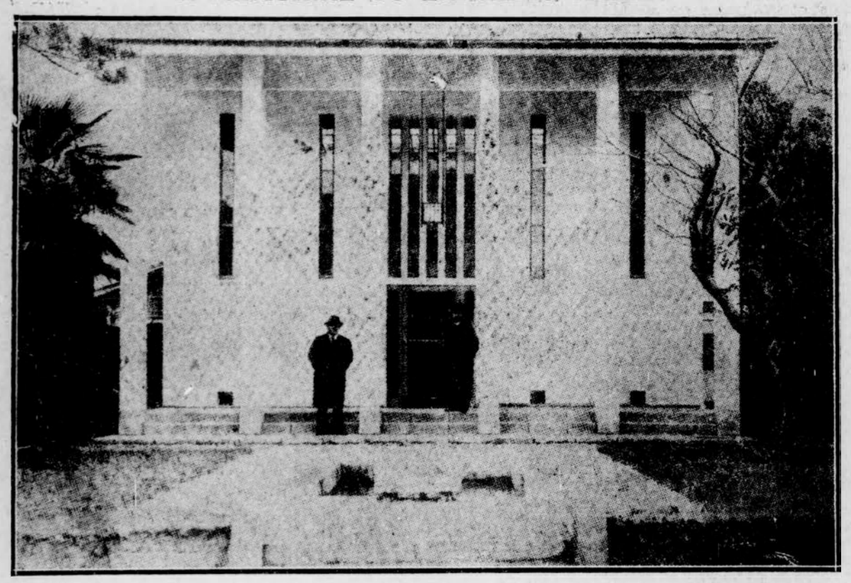
The committee has included in the Hearn Museum his old study, with the table, lamp, chair, Japanese pipes, etc., just as he used them. There is also a small library containing copies of all the books Hearn wrote, and of all books written about him. This library is large enough to permit four or five students to study there.

It is hoped, in this way to make of the museum a centre for local culture in Matsue, as well as a shrine for Hearn's devotees.

One of the chief promoters is Mr. Nakatsuchi, Director of the Hokuseido Press in Tokyo, which has the copyright of all Hearn's writings.

—(By Japan's Correspondent for "World Radio" (Reprinted).

A MEMORIAL TO LAFCADIO HEARN



The Lafcadio Hearn Museum at Matsue. On the right is Mayor T. Ishigura of Matsue City, President of the Yakumo Kai, and on the left, Mr. Y. Aoyama, of the Matsue Municipal, Office, member of the Association.—Reproduced by the courtesy of Dr. S. Ichikawa. Note: The Society is called "Yakumo Kai" after Hearn's name, "Yakumo Koidzumi". (Courtesy "N. Y. K. Travel Bulletin".)

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY

Napoleon Lends A Hand

The Beet Sugar Industry has become a national undertaking in Ireland, and a few facts concerninng the history of its development may be of general interest.

It was not until the 16th century that sugar, as we know it to-day, became a foodstuff of general use. Its introduction then resulted from the growing use of tea and coffee as popular beverages, which created a general demand for sugar. At this period the sugar was obtained as a raw product from cane juice, and purified in refineries in Germany and England. Beet was not used as a source of sugar until some 200 years later.

The first use of beet as a cultivated crop is not known, but Oliver de Serres in 1590 refers to the sweet properties of the beet, when he states that "the juice yielded on boiling is similar to sugar syrup." Andrew S. Margroff, a German chemist, in 1747, demonstrated the existence of 6 per cent of sugar in beet-root, but 50 years passed before his discovery was put to any practical use. Karl Franks Achard, son of a French refugee, and student of Margroff, announced in 1797 that he could extract sugar from betts on a commercial scales.

The early work of Achard was financially assisted by Frederick the Great, and later by Frederick, William III. Through the aid of the latter, the first beet sugar factory in the world was built in 1800 near Steinau in Silesia.

NAPOLEON'S FIRM FOOTING

The beet sugar industry was placed on a firm footing in France by Napoleon in 1805. As a defensive measure in his economic war with England he declared an embargo against any merchandise from Britain or her colonies, and was thus forced to rely on home resources for the supply of sugar. Five years later the first French factory for making beet sugar, was founded at Lille by Crespel-Delisse. In 1812 Napoleon ordered that students should be sent to the beet-sugar schools which he had established, and he also set aside large tracts of land for the cultivation of beet by the French farmers. His scheme was much ridiculed at the time by his opponents and gave rise to numerous cartoons, one of which is reproduced above by permission from Sugar," by G. Fairrie Experiments were made on other possible sources of supply, including grapes, plumbs, maize, and carrots; but in no case did the results excel those obtained from beet.

After Napoleon's defeat, in 1815, the French ports were thrown open to supplies of cheap sugar from the British colonies, and the newly-established beet sugar industry was unable to hold its own. In spite of all difficulties Crespel-Delisse and a few others held out, and improved the process of manufacture so that 5 per cent. of sugar could be extracted, instead of 2 per cent., as formerly. As a result, the production of beet sugar in France rose eventually from 1,000 tons in 1827 to 486,000 tons in 1886-87.

In Germany the beet sugar industry progressed steadily under favourable legislation, and considerable attention was given to the improvement of the beets and the manufacturing processes. From 1899 to 1914 the production of sugar per acre rose from 1.67 to 2.03 tons, extracting 26 per cent. of sugar from an average yield of 14 tons of beet per acre.

The first English beet sugar factory was erected in 1832 in Essex. It did not continue long, as financial difficulties and the apathy of the farmers who were to grow the beets put a stop to the work. An attempt was also made by James Duncan, a London sugar refiner, when in 1868 he constructed a factory in Suffolk. The farmers concerned would not produce the beets in sufficient quantities, and the factory closed down in 1878. Various other ventures to start the industry in England failed, until, in 1924, the Government subsidised the manufacture of sugar from beet, and now 17 factories are in operation.

AN IRISH BEET FACTORY.

As early as 1852, the "Illustrated London News" describes a beet sugar factory in Mountmellick—the first of its kind in Ireland. Various reasons are given for its failure. One writer attributes it to climatic disadvantages and lack of experience in both the agricultural and factory sides of the business, while another alleges "mismanagement, gross cupidity, and downright dishonesty."

The Carlow sugar beet factory opened in 1926, and when the three new sugar factories start work in the autumn Ireland will be very nearly self-sufficient as regards sugar. Good quality cane and beet sugars are almost identical in composition, and it is difficult to distinguish between them by means of analysis. A view has been put forward by some Irish jam manufacturers that beet sugar is inferior to cane in the manufacture of jams. Apparently owing to the lack of co-operation between the jam-makers and the sugar chemists, no investigation of the alleged phenomenon has yet been made, but research in this field is being undertaken at the moment and may lead to some interesting results.—G. B. F. ("Irish Free Press).

COMPETITION

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RULES.

1. After you have selected the right requirements for the articles illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the Number of illustration as shown in the coupon. "Do not Enter the Words of the Clue."

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Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

(3) Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on **16th May 1934.** Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The prizes will be announced on the 24th May, 1934.

LIST OF CLUES

1. MONEY	5. WINDING	9. STRING
2. PICTURE	6. FOOD	10. ESCAPE.
3. KEY	7. OIL	11. VICTIM
4. LOCK	8. WATER	12. KICK
13. NOURISHMENT	16. FREEDOM	19. AIR
14. CAUTION	17. POLISHING	20. CLEANING
15. MILK	18. DRIVER	

ENTRY COUPON.

No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.	No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.
1	5	11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

GOD, TOOTHACHE, AND MARRIAGE

A RUSSIAN PEASANT WOMAN TELLS THE STORY OF HER LIFE

The following life story of a Russian peasant woman shows more clearly than could a whole book full of explanations what the freedom and equality which the Revolution has brought has meant to women in the Soviet Union.

It was received and translated by the Edinburgh Esperantist Group.

A delegation of British women have gone to the Soviet Union.

They will have the opportunity of talking to many such women as Tatiana.

I was born in 1881 of peasant stock in the Province of Smolensk, where my parents till live. In the old days my father worked on the estate of a kulak, and as soon as I was old enuogh I began to help him, by binding sheaves, pressing flax ..... in this way I earned my keep. We lived miserably, almost in beggary. I was paid no more than 15 kopecks (about 4d.)a day. yet I had to work from down till dusk.

When I was 17 my parents married me off to the son of a rich peasant. I thought I would now have a happier life, but I was soon disillusioned. My husband went off to Vjazma to work, and my father-in-law continually tormented me and, in his drinking bouts, beat me and turned me out of the house. I left to join my husband, but still I was no better off. What little my husband earned he drank. I got work as a cook at the Batenin leather factory. I had to cook meals for 30 people and bake bread every second day. For this I received six roubles (12s.) a month.

For eight years I lived in Vjazma, continually beaten and tortured by my drunken husband. In this bleak life my only joy was my child—and the Church. I fervently believed in God and constantly awaited his help and blessing. In 1907 we moved to Moscow and I started work in Menshov's factory. But to get the job I had to bribe the foreman with drink—that cost me ten roubles.

In 1917 I started as a cleaner in the Zolotorojski tram depot, where I still work.

Till now I had been illiterate—I could not write my own name. I wanted to learn, but I did not know how to begin ..... my husband forbade it, and I could not disobey him. But now in the workshop they made study compulsory, saying that all workers must be educated.

I was amazed but started to attend a class in reading and writing in this class I heard for the first time that women were now free and equal with men. I began to attend meetings. My husband threatened. "Your place is at home," he said, "to cook and look after the children." But I defied him, though I was still afraid.

My father, being very pious, had brought me up in the spirit of obedience I did not know or think whether God existed, yet I believed in Him fervently. Pious old neighbours advised me to visit a priest at the Simon Monastery—an old hunchback. They declared that he was in communion with God and could help one a lot. I visited the old man and repented of my sins.

About this time my teeth began to pain me, but I would not go to the dentist—the priest advised me not to. I was told it was better to appeal to the Saints, and accordingly I went to St. Anthony's shrine. But the "saint" did not help me; for a week I neither slept nor ate, till in the end my brother dragged me to the dentist's by force. I thought that, since God did not help me, I must be unworthy. But it was not so; the dentist cured the toothache without difficulty. It was then I first began to wonder whether it was worth while to worship a God who never helped—whether, even, such a God existed.

I began to ponder on the life and fate of women, and decided that the mockery of my marriage must end. In 1924, I separated from my drunkard husband. He threatened much, but I was firm, and have no regrets. In 1925 I started to study afresh. I learned to read and write, and with the help of my second husband, a Party member, came to understand political problems. It was thus easy for me to forsake religion, and I became an active worker.

In 1929 I joined the Party. My little daughter is now in a kinder-garten and my son at school, leaving me free to fulfil Party, Soviet and trade union tasks, of which I have many. I am Party organiser in my brigade, and for two years have been a member of the local Trade Union Committee and of the district Soviet.

I work in a cleaners' shock-brigade with 35 other women, and although there are many new comrades in our ranks, we fulfilled our plan. We succeeded in cleaning nine wagons each instead of eight. This was because we held frequent meetings where we discussed the results of our work, arranged talks on political subjects, read and studied the decisions of the Party.

My path from church to shock-brigade is the path of hundreds of thousands of Russian women. My children, Nina and Tola, will not go to church. They and their like will hammer home the last nails in the coffin of the old order. Eight-year-old Tola already fights for the fulfilment of the depot's production plan. Commissioned by his Pioneer troop, he investigated to find if there were any shirkers in his home, and even demanded from me a certificate officially certifying that I was not a shirker. Now I have been promoted to the post of brigade-leader.

To you, foreign comrades, warmest greetings!—Tatiana Tichonova. (In "The Daily Worker."

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WHAT IS TRUTH?

From Philosophia.

Truth is this to P and that to
Truth is this to P and that to M.

P depreciates appearances and says to M "The world is thy deceiver." M ignores the idea of Truth 'per se', and says to P "Your ideas are utopian (fanciful); knowledge of relation is the only positive knowledge."

Buddha shows the middle path. He teaches that Truth 'per se' is undefinable and we should fix our mind upon useful work, instead of diverting it to theological wrangling. The problem of life is the problem of sorrow; understand the cause of it and try to remove it. The cause of sorrow is lust, sensuality or craving for sense-life. The remedy lies in freedom from or rising above such craving. With that end in view, Buddha shows the noble eight-fold path, which begins with right-seeing, comprehension or discernment, leads to right speech and right action, and culminates in right meditation, which begins with right adjustment of the heart,—"To adjust your heart that you long for the weal and welfare of all beings".

To say in the language of ever-creative Thought (the Voice of Mazda).—"Choose good not evil; Be good; not mean."

2. To say in the language of Christ, "Weigh all things and hold fast that which is good."

3. To say in the language of Krishna—"According to Karma (Law of Duty) live, but fruit of Karma do not seek."

All 'enlightened' Founders of Faith advise following

"The Divinity in man that shapes his plan."

Their unenlightened interpretors teach contrariwise; they say, "Do this; Don't do that"; holding out hope of reward and threat of punishment. The former teach the Relgion of morality and altruism; the latter teach religions of forgain and ceremonialism, and fight for forms of faith.

"For forms of faith let graceless zealots fight; He can't be wrong whose life is in the right. In faith and hope the world will disagree, but all mankind's concern is charity."

The charity that is our concern is not the undiscerning almsgiving that deludes the giver and demoralises the receiver; but discerning universal sympathy, followship, companionship, brotherhood, love and goodwill that seek the kingdom of God,—(the Truth) and His Righteousness,—(the law of uncorrupted Love and unfettered Thought).

Reading the Parsi prayers of Gatha Ahnand Ashem Vohu between the lines reveals that Truth means more than the five-fold virtue of Ashem comprising purity, righteousness, law-abiding harmony and progress, which is "highest good". How Truth transcends goodness cannot be taught; each one has to realise it by his baptism, i.e., purification of mind and change of heart. There is a hint in the prayer of "Ashem Vohu". It teaches that Ashem is happiness, and adds that happiness is to him who lives by Ashem for Truth (highest ashem). To be true in life is to live right life for love of righteousness, without seeking fruit of action.

(Continued frod col. 7).

tioned. And why, as was also implied, I fancy should be not talk about her book as well as somebody else's book? For the purposes of his criticism she "was" somebody else. "I do not beat her as Mrs. Brown, but as a cross curst old woman," said a mediaeval Mr. Brown, who was arraigned before a Court at Southwark for beating his wife; and although the circumstances differ the idea is the same. Surely, in their work if in nothing else, married people might be allowed to retain their separate personalities at home or in public.

THE TACIT ASSUMPTION

The tacit assumption that a woman has no spiritual life of her own is more obvious in its application to married women, but applies, of course, equally to single women; and it rests largely upon the common failure to appreciate spiritual freedom at its true value. If we had a clear idea in our minds of what spiritual freedom means we could not lose it on marriage or under any other circumstance. For it is the only kind of freedom that no one can take from us, and all the material disabilities from which women still suffer are of importance chiefly in so far as they obstruct our path towards that greater freedom of the mind. Of course the campaign to abolish those diabilities must be carried on; for where they do not involve actual hardship they are absurd anachronisms and symbolism an inferiority of status that only the fossilised mind in these days accepts. They are obstacles to equality; they must be abolished. But it is possible to visualise a state of society in which all inequalities on paper might be swept away and still neither men nor women would be free, for want of the inner freedom that no one can take from us.

It seems necessary to emphasise these rather obvious platitudes because we are sometimes apt to forget that the fight for sex equality is a much more subtle thing to-day than it was in the past when women were voteless and definite barriers had to be destroyed. The definite barriers that remain are few, and if by regarding them as women's concern only we allow them to obstruct our view of human freedom, which is everybody's concern, we run a risk of losing the spiritual liberties we won before the present generation of young men and women gaily arrived to seize the spoils of a Pyrrhic victory. What should they know of freedom who never struck a blow for it? Much less than they think they know of dictatorships that offer them so many tempting blows to strike.

It has become the fashion lately to say that the day has gone by for vague pronouncements about freedom. I do not know when that day ever dawned, but if it did I am ready to agree that the sun should set on it with all possible speed. Meanwhile, for women to acquiesce in the loss of their freedom of soul, whether as wives or spinsters, authors or homemakers, is to help the rest of us along the road to a dictatorship.—"Manchester Guardian."

EVELYN SHARP.

THE POLITICS OF RUTH

Feminism And Human Freedom

(By Evelyn Sharp)

The economic independence of woman is so essential a part of the equality of men and women that it is sometimes allowed to overshadow the greater importance of her spiritual independence. Not many people nowadays would care to confess that they are opposed to the theory of equal pay for equal work, though they may seem to acquiesce placidly in the continued payment of lower wages to women. Even when they advocate the policy of depriving a woman of her post on marriage they like to find some specious reason—a national crisis or something that sounds well—for departing reluctantly from a principle they would otherwise uphold to the death. But neither in principle nor in practice is it yet universally conceded that a woman has the right to a separate inner life and identity, as a man has—a spiritual independence, in short, that she should not be called upon to surrender simply because some outside circumstance seems to demand altruism from somebody. It may be her career for which the sacrifice is required, or her opinions, or something else that is hers; and the impelling force may be national or domsetic. And, of course, moved by some impulse beyond all personal inclination, she may choose to be altruistic in the matter, as a man sometimes chooses. Or, alas! she may even give in for the baser reason that in a struggle between a quiet life and a spiritual life the quiet life has won.

But the point is that at the present stage of our leisurely progress towards a perfect relationship biween the sexes it is not yet taken for granted that the woman has the same free choice in disposing of her independence of thought and action that men have. If somebody's individuality has to be shipwrecked, the woman's by general consent is the first to be thrown overboard. I say, advisedly, by general consent; for it is by no means only men who continue from sheer force of habit to accept this surrender of women's individuality, and I think that if women were more vigilant in the matter they would sometimes put up a better fight for real freedom than they do now.

"THY PARTY SHALL BE MY PARTY"

Only the other day, for instance, on the occasion of a marriage between two people well-known in public life, the bride is reported to have said that she was giving up her political party, which happened not to be her husband's party, because she thought it her first duty to help her husband. Perhaps she was not correctly reported, and some allowance must be made, too, for bridal enthusiasm; and, in any case, her personal reasons for self-effacement do not concern us here. What concerns us is a doubt whether this apparent surrender of the woman's individuality on marriage is as unusual as many of us would like to believe, and the probability is that not one woman in fifty who read that report saw anything to be surprised at. When Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington, speaking at a women's luncheon, drew attention to it and said drily that Ruth might with equal justification have added to her love song the line "Thy party shall be my party" there was delighted applause from her audience of feminists (though Ruth's descendants in Nordic Germany to-day might find it safer to sing this than to go about declaiming "Thy people shall be my people"). There were married women, by the way, at that women's luncheon, and it was pleasant to gather from their amused approval that they had successfully preserved their individuality in the home and had spurned the politics of Ruth.

Another challenge to the woman's right to her identity has been thrown down unconsciously in the current number of a periodical, to which somebody contributes a letter complaining of a well-known author who, when broadcasting a review of new books, included among them one of his wife's novels, without mentioning that she was his wife." But why should he mention that she was his wife? It was she the writer of novels not she his wife whom he had men-

(Continued in col. 5).

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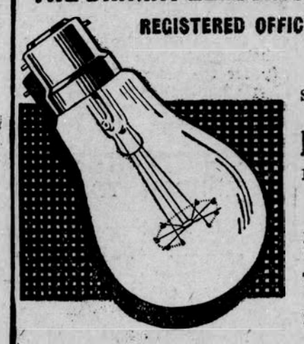

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

Life & Teaching Of Jesus

NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY by Stanley Wood. M.A., George Gill & Sons, Ltd., London. 1933.

Mr. Stanley Wood's New Testament History contains an amazing amount of material to help the college student or teacher in the study of the life and teaching of Christ, and the life and growth of the Early Church. This two-volume book is prepared for school use, but it can be recommended also as a source book for preachers and all students of Christian literature. Over 250 pages are given to tell the story of the life of Jesus as portrayed by the four Gospels, together with a commentary on the teaching and an outline of the contemporary events, while 175 pages are devoted to the work of the Apostles and the beginnings of the Christian Church as portrayed in "Acts," the fifth book of the New Testament. The author's comments on the teaching incorporated in the Gospels and "Acts of the Apostles" are based upon the results of modern Biblical research and are those generally accepted by liberal New Testament scholars. There is a great amount of supplimentary material which renders the book most valuable, such as A Summary of the Life of Jesus, Chronology of the Gospels and Acts, Chronological table of Events from 175 B.C. to A.D. 80. Geography of the Gospels, The Synoptic Problem, Parables, Miracles. Notes on Pauls Letters, Extracts from Josephus, Difficulties Within the Church and an index for each volume.

While Mr. Wood acknowledges that the teaching regarding the Kingdom of God is of chief importance throughout the Gospels, he takes the position that Jesus gave a new interpretation of the Kingdom of God as the fulfilment of the Messianic Hope, the national ideal, of his day. Dr. Albert Schweitzer, famous theologian, missionary doctor, and musician, has written a book, "The Quest of the Historical Jesus" in which it is contended that Jesus the Christ was definitely a man of his times, sharing the contemporary world view and Jewish Hope. The present writer believes that the teachings and life of Jesus can be best understood in the light of this interpretation of the Gospel records. When we recognise that Jesus believed himself to be the chosen Messiah, in accordance with the Jewish Hope, the true significance of his last week comes into view and we realize with what great courage and devotion he made the supreme sacrifice in order to do what he believed was his chosen task.

Most readers will appreciate the fact that the author has recorded in his History the events of the Life of Jesus in chronological order, and related the story beautifully but briefly in the language of the New Testament. In these days when so much is being written about Jesus of Nazareth, the founder and central figure in the Christian Religion, and when there is a growing fellowship among the progressive leaders of the world's religions, this well documented History ought to be welcomed by men of different faiths. It should find a place on the average reader's shelf along side Saunder's books on Budhism, Farquhar's Modern Religious Movements in India, Murray Titus' book on Islam, and Hume's "Treasure House of the Living Religions."

LOY L. LONG.

LEADING LIGHTS OF GUJERAT LIBRARY CONFERENCE

Lady Vidyagauri R. Nilkanth, President of the Reception Committee of the First Gujerat Library Conference held at Ahmedabad on 6th and 7th inst., and a prominent worker in the cause of Indian womanhood.

Mr. Dahyabhai P. Derasari, Barat-Law, a well-known citizen of Ahmedabad and author of an encyclopaedic work in Gujerati literature.

Mr. Motibhai N. Amin, Curator of Library Department of Baroda State and the Pioneer of Library Movement in Gujerat.

Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Prime Minister of Bikaner State, President of the Conference.

(Sketches by Mr. Manilal M. Mistri, artist, Ahmedabad.—Exclusive to the "Bombay Chronicle.")

Mr. Hiralal T. Parekh, General Secretary, Library Conference and the Gujerat Vernacular Society of Ahmedabad, a well-known Gujerati author and editor of the "Buddhi Prakash" magazine.

The World In Modern Science

THE WORLD IN MODERN SCIENCE: By Leopold Infeld, with an introduction by Albert Einstein—pages 287, published by Victor Gollancz Ltd., London. 1934, price 5s.

The book is an English translation by Louis Infeld of the original Polish edition by the author. The object is to treat methodically and philosophically a restricted range of facts so as to enable the reader to appreciate and understand the limitless perspective and the beauty of modern science. It becomes apparent, however, after going through the book that it is not the modern science in general but the modern physics that is dealt with.

The subject-matter contains for the most part a coherent account of the revolutionary changes effected in our ideas as a result of important discoveries by experimental physicists. Those who have followed these will find in this book a wealth of accurate and thought-provoking information which is like a novel-reading. Mathematical details have been scrupulously avoided except a few universal constants expressed in simple numbers and units. This gives an added charm to the book which it well deserves and helps to sustain the reader's interest.

There are at one or two places clumsy expressions of language (p. 176), but considering that it is a translation from the original Polish, one cannot but overlook these defects. On page 51, there is an omission of one zero in the number expressing the velocity of light. On account of its scientific value and popular nature, the book is bound to prove highly useful to a student and teacher alike of science, besides being an interesting reading to an intelligent layman. It is appropriate, as Einstein puts in his introduction that ".....anyone who is anxious to acquire kowledge, will find the theme of this book no less dramatic and absorbing than an exciting novel."

N. R. T.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

"NAOSH-E-AKHIR."—By Prof. Ishtiaq Hussain Quraishi, M.A., Maktaba-e-Jamea-e-Milliya, Qarau Baghi Delhi, Crown 16mo. Pp. 109. Annas 10.

Professor Ishtiaq Husain Quraishi is not new to our readers, as his previous dramas entitled "Hamzad," "Gunah Ki Diwar" and "Said-e-Zubun" have been favourably reviewed in these columns. The drama under review is his latest effort. It describes the life as led by the people of Delhi in the pre-Mutiny days just to give a glimpse of the civilisation and culture that is fast coming to an end. In this connection he also describes the Delhi of the happenings of 1857. The last scenes deal with the indescribable hardships the Musalmans had to suffer after the capture of the capital by the British forces and also with the efforts made by the great Sir Saiyed Ahmed Khan towards enabling the Musalmans to stand on their own legs. The writer has a purpose behind this drama since he wants to show that the culture that died with the fall of Delhi, had a charm and beauty of its own and that its disappearance is nothing short of a tragedy. The second thing which he labours to show is that modern education has produced the cultural sense in a few persons only.

The language used throughout is very simple and beautiful.

At one place we come across an historical anachronism and it is when Mir Nasir says, one day before the revolt took place, that he had a talk with Ustad Zauq and Mirza Ghalib about the dark clouds that were hovering round Delhi, although it is a fact that Zauq had died long before the mutiny. This is perhaps an oversight.

We are sure this drama will also be a great success like his previous publications.

"KAHKASHAN".—By Saghar Nizami. Saghar Book Depot, Meerut. Demy 8vo. Pp. 224. Unbound Rs. 2; bound Rs. 2-8-0.

This is a collection of 18 short stories some of which have already appeared in such Urdu magazines as "Paimana," "Adib," etc. These are all well-written and readable. In some places the style is very impressive, and inimitable, while in one or two stories it is rather laboured. But they belong to the earlier period of the author's literary career. We trust the book will be widely read.

z fi

BOOKS RECEIVED

"Les Indes,' by Akbarally Doudbay, Tananrive (Madagaskar.

"The War for the Land in Ireland," by Peader O'Donnell (International Publishers).

"The Colonial Policy of British Imperialism," by Ralph Fox (International Publishers).

"Hitlerism," by S. Tagore, Calcutta.

"God Realisation, parts I and III," by A. G. Usman, Morvi.

"Flying Visits," by S. M. Pager, Navsari.

"Dharma Joti" (Hindi), by Jagat Narain, Bankpiore.

"The Successful Life Insurance Agent," by Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Lahore.

"Vadilo Vanche" (Guj.) by Harbhai (Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar), price As. 10.

"Russia Reported—1921-1933" by Walter Duranty (Victor Gollancz), price 5

"The Cautious Amorist," by Norman Lindsay (T. Werner Laurie), price 7/6.

"Jewels Go Back," by E. Charles Vivian (Ward Lock & Co.).

"Three Times Round," by Jane Lyle (Ward Lock & Co.).

"Kunj Vikas" (Marathi) by Mrs. Anandibai Shirke, Jalgaon, price Rs. 1/8.

Book Of Short Stories

A BOOK OF SHORT STORIES. Edited by R. E. Robinson and R. Grey (P. T. I. Book Depot, Bangalore), Price Rs. 1-8-0.

This book is a collection of ten short stories written by some of the best short-story writers of the nineteenth century. Edgar Poe, W W Jacobs and R. L. Stevenson are among the authors represented. A very instructive introduction on how to write a short story and its chief requirements is included. And, being designed for use in educational institutions the book contains a number of questions for general study. But, as the average Indian student is not likely to be acquainted with many of the places and names mentioned in the tales, more comprehensive notes which would have facilitated his understanding of the stories, would have been desirable.

B. U. R.

THE JADE BUDDHA

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Mr. B. P. Ghosh, M. Sc., a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University and a recipient of the Guruprasanna Ghosh Scholarship of the same University for the year 1931, has just been admitted into the Ph. D. degree of the Leeds University in Fuel Technology.

A MODERN TRAGEDY

A MODERN TRAGEDY:—By Phyllis Bentley. (Victor Gollancz Ltd. London 8/6).

This is a story typifying life in one of England's greatest textile centres, the West Riding of Yorkshire. While, therefore, it is a combination of genial humour and mild satire, it is also naturally saturated in deep pathos. Walter Haigh, a young man with a promising business career before him, holds a post in the small firm of Messrs. W. H. Lamb and Co. Dyers and Finishers. Dazzled by the reputation of Leonard Tasker, owner of Victory Mills, he falls an easy prey to the latter's tempting offer to give him a start on a business of his own. Having thus fallen into the clutches of a thorough and unscrupulous man the rest is a tale of a long series of big frauds till one day the bubble bursts and both are condemned to prison. Thus, while labourers went about hungry and desperate owing either to unemployment or drastic reductions in wages, here were men who, were abusing their talents and directing their energies through undesirable channels. Therein lies "the Modern Tragedy."

The epilogue—spoken not unnaturally by Rosamand the Artist—sums up the industrial scene, at once "man's triumph—and his failure." Action is based on "fear and lust for power." And "not till men have learned the mutual love which casts out fear can the economic problem be solved, and as long as it remains unsolved, fears will multiply."

Yes. But how to achieve that mutual love'2

THE PROBLEM OF THE MILL WORKER

"DHAVATA DHOTA" (Marathi) by B. V. Varerkar, Published by The Bharat Gaurav Grantha Mala, 318A, Thakurdwar, Bombay. Price Rs. 2-12.

In this book of over 400 pages Mr. Varerkar, popularly known as Mama Varerkar, who needs no introduction to the Marathi reading population, depicts a vivid picture of the miserable and deplorable plight of the Bombay mill labourers and deals with other problems connected with it. The author's treatment of the subject is a clear proof that he has taken great pains to understand sympathetically many complicated problems and seek their solution. Mr. Varerkar has, undoubtedly, rendered immense service to the workers by writing on this most topical question of the day in a very able and brilliant manner.

Mr. Varerkar's story begins with the period when workers were not organised as they are to-day. The worker of to-day is more determined to fight for his rights and, as a result of changed circumstances, he has become self-respecting and assertive. He has begun to resent the gross injustice done to him and is determined to carry on the struggle for the attainment of his just and legitimate rights. Circumstances, of course, have made the worker of to-day much wiser and prudent than he was a few years back.

The theme of Mr. Varerkar's story, in short, is that Khanhaiyalal, a son of a mill-owner, who had his sympathies towards mill workers and who was betrothed to Hansa, a daughter of another mill-owner, leaves his house on the plea of going to Kashmir and actually goes and seeks shelter with Babu Shivgan, a prominent and leading mill worker. Khanhaiyalal, who changes his name to Kanhoba, pretends to have just arrived in Bombay from Konkan, from where most of the mill operatives generally come, with none to support him in Bombay. Babu Shivgan gives him shelter and finds work for him in a local mill. He actually works as a labourer in the mill where some trouble arises and the son of Babu Shivgan working in the same mill as assaulted by the management of the mill. Kanhoba resents the treatment meted out to Dhondu and assaults the mill Manager and declares a strike in the mill. His decision is most enthusiastically received by his co-workers who all come out and persuade labourers in other mills to join them in strike. The mill-owners try to break the strike with the aid of the Police. Babu Shivgan, Kanhoba and other leaders of the workers are arrested. The fact that Kanhoba, the leader of the strikers, is none else than Kanhaiyalal, the son of Karsondas, the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, becomes known. Mr. Karsandas visits his son in the Police lock-up and tries to persuade him to give up his activities and come out on bail, which Kanhaiyalal refuses. Kanhaiyalal and other strike leaders are sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. After the completion of the term of his imprisonment, Kanhoba comes out and finds himself in a very dejected and depressed atmosphere. He finds life most disappointing and decides to leave India in disgust for foreign countries with a view to study conditions of labour there.

In the course of the story, Mr. Varerkar ably and appropriately points out how the activities of some self-styled and so-called Labour leaders become injurious to the cause of labourers. Such inexperienced and self-appointed Labour leaders instead of guiding the workers on the right path consciously or unconsciously misdirect them, with the result that strikes do not succeed. Mr. Varerkar also deals with the methods employed by the mill-owners in breaking the solidarity of the workers through their henchmen and also through some newspapers. Mr. Varerkar rightly criticises the mill-owners when he points out how in the name of Swadeshi they seek public sympathy and patronage, but themselves take pride in using foreign cloth only. Their attitude towards the mill operatives, who create wealth for them, is most unjustifiable.

The book is written in very simple language. It throws a flood of light on the question which is engaging the attention of many in this land to-day. On the whole, the book, which is interesting throughout, is a welcome adddition to the Marathi fiction.

India To England

INDIA TO ENGLAND: Broadcast Speech of Sir Phiroze Sethna Published by D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co. As. 8.

Sir Phiroze Sethna over a month ago described his journey from "India to England" in a broadcast speech. The speech is now reprinted in a small and attractive brochure. It is an interesting story of the journey. And, it is simply and well told. It could be easily finished within a few moments of leisure. It is good entertainment as well.

K. H. V.

The Mahavidyalaya Magazine

The Mahavidyalaya Magazine, Surat, is meant to express the life, thought and activities of the women's institute of that name. It contains articles that have local colour and interest. The article on "Pendu Goofa" by Kumari Kusum Marfatia shows how a journal could be employed to educate the student in history, art and culture.

"NAFSIYAT-E-MAZHAB'—By Saiyed mahajuddin, B.A., Maktaba-e-Jamea-e-Milliya, Qaraul Bagh, Deelhi . Crown 16mo. Pp. 72. Annas 8.

The masterly way in which the author has dealt with his subject, constitutes a remarkable achievement. Although the subject is a dry one, the author has presented it in a brilliant style so much so that it appears to be as interested in religion and psychology should not fail to study this little pamphlet.

* * * *

Joseph Lawren, Woodstock, N. Y., is preparing a book to be titled "Money for Boys." It will be devoted to true accounts of ways in which boys of all ages up to 18 have actually made money in fields other than the ordinary and obvious ones of running errands, selling papers and being good at parental request—for reward. He will be glad to have the names and addresses of any boys who are engaged in profitable activities.

"Yes," said the young wife, proudly, "father always gives something expensive when he makes presents."

"So I discovered when he gave you away," rejoined the young husband.

"Yes," prattled the elderly lady, "that is the Duke and Duchess: the couple behind them are the Mayor and Mayoress, and those on the right are the Vicar and the—er—Vixen."

All the things I really like to do are either immoral, illegal or fattening.

"Does that Prof. like you?"

"Oh, he must. At least every paper he hands back to me is covered with kiss marks."

A wife who was spanked because the coffee boiled over has sued for divorce. Let no wag inquire what the grounds were.

Eva—"Did you enjoy your ride last evening with that young doctor?"

Elsie—"Indeed, I did. He has a most charming roadside manner."

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Appearances Are Not Enough—The Artist And The Premier — Architects In Bombay — Motion Picture Society — Syt. Bhatt's Instructive Review—And, Aims—

Art Notes ... And, Events

Film Producers And Film Standards — Srimati Hansa Mehta Notices — "Most Dreadful" Khadi Prints — Mahatma Gandhi Gives The Chance—To Small Industries —Vithalbhai Patel's Portrait.

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

There are occasions when the stress of circumstances and the strained intensity of feeling cannot tolerate or save appearances The polite game is not always or necessarily worth playing. Mr. Adrian Stokes "unprecedented interruption" at the Academy banquet was, as the news agency assures, without a precedent and, perhaps, impolite in its abruptness But the present conditions the world over are without a precedent and living artists and exponents of art now demand more than the formalities of irrelevant dinner table topics and of irresponsible politics.

HEALTHY PRECEDENT

Mr. Adrian Stokes has set a very healthy precedent. I do not know whether Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was the first to offend the Academy artists by his irrelevancies. But he seems to be the first to make them impatient. And, if the trend of the times is what it seems he will be in all likelihood, the last.

THEORETIC LUXURY IN INDIA FREE INTELLECT.

Intellectual freedom in India in only a theoretic luxury. And, it is not only possible but it is considered the right thing even by the intellectual class which describes itself as "advanced" to permit the species of irrelevant sermons Mr. Ramsay Macdonald apparently inflicted on the Royal Academy. It is perfectly true that the world is still not altogether emptied of people who devote their best attention, time, thought, money and energy for such unbusinesslike and unprofitable tasks as art and education, civilization and culture.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO ART.

In the circumstances, it is only wise and courteous to speak to them in the language they understand Mr Macdonald failed to speak the language the artists, the art loving public or the art exponents could understand. When his mistake was made apparent, however, he attempted at least the next best. He expressed the hope that patrons of art would encourage living artists. What would have happened, under similar circumstances, if one of the eminently old who are addicted to the broadcasting of messages and certificates of approval and disapproval, petition and protests had been confronted with a poser like the one Mr. Adrian Stokes formulated for Mr. Ramsay Macdonald?

OFF-HAND ATTENTION TO ART

The speculation is entirely unnecessary. I do not know of one of the eminent who has attempted even the next best of Mr. Macdonald. On the contrary, I have met, listened to and discussed with people occupying prominent positions in public life who have developed the habit of pronouncing not only final judgment,—a subject which they confessed they did not know—but condemning off-hand the efforts of many of the younger generation of living artists. I have not known one of them to come out in the public to extend a helping hand to the living artist.

THE CHARACTERISTIC MUNICIPAL ATTITUDE

Nothing could be more significant than the municipal attitude which "smuggled" in the portrait in oils of Vithalbhai Patel. Do we know the name of the artist? No. Was it anybody's concern to discuss the right artist for the portract No. Was it necessary to arrange the occasion which could enable the people to offer their tribute to the memory of one of the greatest of the statesmen and patriots of India? No.

"VALID" AND "SOUND" FOR WHOM?

Syt Nariman's "colleagues of the committee" had to acquiesce in these expeditions proceedings for certain reasons which appeared to them valid and sound." This is, of course, not the first time I have observed the enviably accommodating spirit which prevails in the municipality.

THE RATEPAYERS NOT IN THE PICTURE

But where do the ratepayers come in? Surely, the question of the inexplicable incidents of Vithalbhais portrait is not the question that is the sole and privae concern of his colleagues on the committee the public are obviously entitled to know what are, precisely, the reasons if any and what was exactly, the expediency if any, that rendered them to the satisfaction solely and only of the colleagues "valid" and "sound?" Let us have light and more of it.

IMPORTANCE OF ILLUSTRATIONS

The "Journal of the Indian Institute of Architects" has been already mentioned in these columns. I have already offered my congratulation to the Institute and to those responsible directly for compiling and editing it. The illustrations in the Journal are naturally not less important than the text. And, the care with which they have been selected and reproduced indicate that the journal would continue to maintain that distinction. Only I should like to see more illustrations of the best examples of what is designated as the "Lesser Architecture In Bombay"

IRRESPONSIBLE STATEMENT BY THE "EMINENT"

For, that is the only way by which one could counteract the irresponsible statement about architecture in Bombay frequently indulged in by passing tourist and his friends the distinguished people who lecture on "spiritual" culture and artistic heritage of India—as they find them in imported books and doctrines.

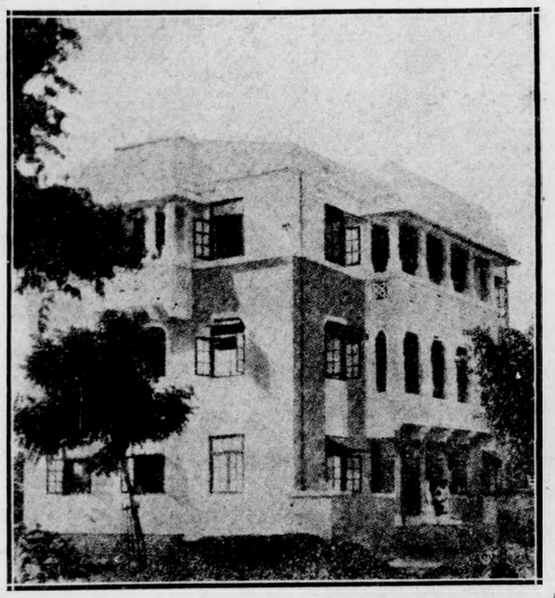
INDIAN MONUMENTAL DESIGNS

And, if the etchings of "Chartres Cathedral" and of the "Doge's Palace, Venice" could be balanced by similar etchings or sketches or measured drawings of the ancient monuments in India rather than by the Sangli Memorial the Journal would certainly be more positively helpful. And, as this Journal will now be a point of international contact with artists and architects, it is only natural that some of the articles at least should be practically helpful to those who are definitely interested in problems of, say, Indian architectural designs for the city, the streets, the home.

PROBLEMS OF DESIGN.

The problems of design, colour, texture, pattern and proportion have not yet obtained in India the atention they deserve. The first number of the journal is, righly, and fully, informative Let us hope it will soon proceed towards the educative aspect I have mentioned.

MODERN INDIAN ARCHITECTURE
Adopts Distinctive Motifs



(Courtesy: Journal of Indian Institute of Architects.)

This is one of the residential block buildings ground and two upper floors with two three-room tenement blocks on each floor designed by Messrs. Patki, Jadhav & Dadarkar, Architects, on Dadar-Matunga Estate. The contractors for this work were Messrs. Prabhavalkar Ltd. The building is in brick and concrete and has cost Rs. 26,000. The building though plain has a traditional character and has the expression of a residential building.

(Patki, Jadhav & Dadarkar, Architects.)

THE RARE OPPORTUNITY

The annual general meeting of the Motion Picture Society of India offered the opportunity to its members to review the work it accomplished during the last year. That opportunity, the only one during the year, was fortunately, not missed by them. The annual report of the Society submitted by the Hon. Secretary and the Presidential speech of Syt. Mayashanker Bhatt indicate the activities of the Society towards which its attention was mainly, if not entirely, directed. "We have been," Syt. Bhatt observed, "trying to facilitate and cheapen the production of films in th's country." The Society's frequent petitions to the Government have no doubt, helped to reduce the duty on imported raw films.

UNEXPLORED REGIONS

The other concessions which the Society rightly seeks have not been greeted. But it is legitimate to inquire wha other means, beside these petitions, have the Society explored to "facilitate" the production of films?

FILM IN NATIONAL LIFE

Syt Bhatt has more over, referred to "the appreciation of the proper place of he Cinema Film in National life." What is the place the Motion Picture Society of India has endeavoured to reach for the cinema in the national life of India?

"NOT A COMFORTABLE THOUGHT"

Syt. Bhatt believes that it is "not a comfortable thought" that sufficient attention has not been paid to "'educational pictures," "rural uplift" and "social progress." They are all, he recognises "within the purview of the Society" and they will all be taken, he observes with a touch that sounds bureaucratic "in due course."

OBSSESSED WITH PETITIONS

Is it possible that that the Society is, at present too obssessed with the petitions to Government to think of these trifles? The "special attention" which the Society has been paying to educational films ought to dispel the uncomfortable thought of Syt. Bhatt. It could not because the Society has been unable to persuade, if it has approached, those in India competent for the production of educational films.

THE FILM CONVENTION MUST FACE PROBLEMS

The Film Convention and the Exhibition the Society proposes to organise will, it may be hoped discuss the daily difficulties and practical problems not only of the producers, distributors and exhibitors but also of the players, playgoers, playwrights and studio artisans and operators.

CHANGED OUTLOOK AND DIRECTION OF SWADESHI

Srimati Sarojini demands "finish" in Swadeshi articles. Syt. Shiva Rao does not consider the slogan "Buy Indian" enough and, now Srimati Hansa Mehta deplores the "most dreadful" Khadi prints. To crown all, Mahatma Gandhi himself would revise the Swadeshi outlook and change the direction of its activities. I have repeatedly drawn the attention of Swadeshi workers to the attention which the small-scale industries have hither to failed to obtain from them.

LONG DELAY AND NEGLECT

I am, therefore happy to feel that Mahatma Gandhi has guided them towards the work that needs their assistance so urgently that has waited so long and so fruitlessly. When it will be undertaken, as it seems it would be, it would be recognised how national talents manifest for centuries in the nation's art home-crafts have been hitherto permitted to be wasted.

"DREADFUL" KHADI PRINTS

'So far the vendors of Khadi have not," to cite Srimati Hansa Mehta, troubled about the artistic side at all They have managed to flood the market with most dreadful prints.

PERMANENT VALUES OF SWADESHI

The Khadi Exhibition terminates to-day.

The great interest it has aroused, if it is to be of permanent value and practical assistance, will, let us hope, be directed towards those necessities, economic, educational, artistic and cultural which the newly awakened enlightened interest in Swadeshi demands.

Prof. Dileep Chandra Vedi has been well-known for his work as a musical director in several talkie studios. His article on Indian music expressing his radical views on the subject will be published next week.

Syt. Krishnalal Shridharani, Gujarati poet and playwright left for America last week to study Sociology and Journalism.

SAGHAR NIZAMI

The well-known Urdu poet sketched by Mrs. Handley.

CULTURAL VALUE OF HANDICRAFTS
Not A Luxury

The cultural value of handicrafts practised in schools was dealt with in the presidential address of Mr. A. G. Phillips to the conference of the Institute of Handicraft Teachers in London.

"As teachers of handicraft," said Mr. Phillips, "we emphatically declare that the desires and needs of the spirit of humanity cannot be satisfied if confined to academic thought or to the realm of words alone."

While in the past they had unceasingly to combat the idea that handicraft savoured of the material in its outlook, to-day they found themselves challenging the statement that it lacked the culture inherent in the more academic forms of education.

NOT FOR FEW

"Aesthetic training in our schools should not be looked upon as a luxury but rather as an increasingly important factor in the complete development of the child, not for the edification of the few but for the satisafction of many. Children do undoubtedly show a spontaneous liking for the beautiful, and if they are surrounded by well-designed objects of good craftsmanship and fine finish their growth in appreciation of such is assured."

Referring to economy in edulation, Mr. Phillips said it was subjected to unwarrantable and severe cuts. "The nation continues to spend about £300,000,000 annually on drink, earmarks half its annual income to pay for past and future wars, and exchanges huge sums of money every year on horse and dog racing, but views with horror the sight of some £80,000,000, a mere 2 per cent. of its total income, being spent to equip through the medium of education, the youth of the land for the battle of life.

"ECONOMY" IS TRADE

"The call for economy has become a trade for some. Even the Board of Education indulges in it from time to time through the medium of its circulars, and teachers, in common with the pupils, are forced to make sacrifices at the dictate of Orders in Council while the nation pours out money in lavish abundance for purposes of destruction. The educational haemorrhage must therefore stop, and the acid test should not be a question of 'Can we afford it?' so much as 'Can we afford to do without it?'"—"Manchester Guardian."

(Continued from column 7)

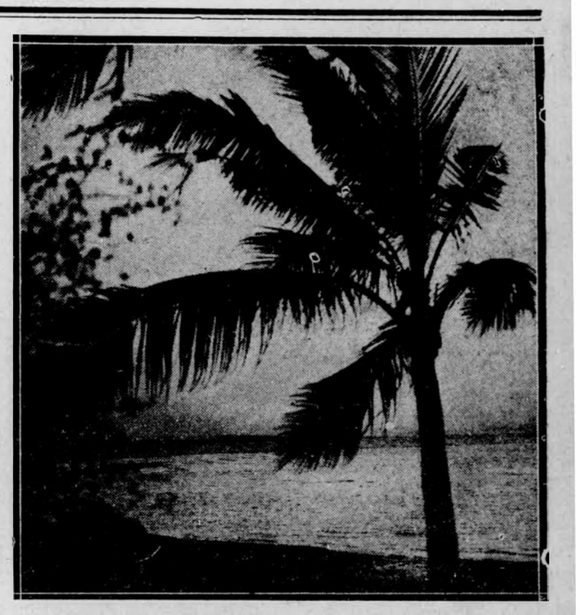
Northern sea.
So flash'd and fell the brand Excalibur;
But ere he dipt the surface, rose an arm
Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful,
And caught him by the hilt, and brandished him
Three times, and drew him under in the mere,"

The sword is the theme of all poetry and mediaeval romance; and it is curious to reflect that while many a hero's name has passed into oblivion, the world still knows the names of the swords wielded by Charlemagne and the Cid.

As to the practical feats which the Paladins accomplished:

"Guiart, in his rhymed chronicle describes the terrible blows the Germans, at the battle of Bovines, inflicted on the French by means of these swords. He relates of Charlemagne, that with his sword he could cleave a night right down to the pommel of the saddle, and cut into the very back of the charger. Such statements may be of a fictitious character; yet the efficiency of the weapon is proved by trustworthy contemporaneous authorities. . . Du Cange says that after examining various ancient swords hung up in the churches and convents, he did not discredit the valiant deeeds ascribed to Godfrey of Bouillon"†

(To Be Continued)



Syt. P. K. Shah's photograph of the "Sunset at Mahim" is also a good rendering of the place. If Syt. P. K. Shah could be a little more careful in his compositions, he would surely achieve greater effect. He should "place" his objects well.

The Artist
AND THE "ORIENTALIST"

(By Our Art Critic.)

I met the artist and "Orientalist," the one by appointment, the other by chance. And our dialogues were not dialogues. It was a triangular cross currents affair. I was waiting for the artist. She came in with the "Orientalist" and his friends. I could not "do" the usual routine. I was keen for no report. She had, she told me, visited Ajanta, Ajanta which she dreant she she would visit. And, the dream came true. It was not anything she could have expected from what she was told, by books, pictures, scholars, philosophers. The experience was complex, impossible to be analysed in categoric statements.

The "Orientalist" helped her. Her ideas were the ideas of an artist, pure and simple. There was no scholarly flavour. The other phase of the "interview" began. "Why was it that Indians could not understand," asked the Orientalist, "the spiritual beauties of their artistic heritage?" "Why was there no art education?" These were, of course, the questions which could be easily and eternally discussed. But I was eager to look at the pictures and the drawings of the artist. She was delighted. I looked at them and I wanted to speak about them. But she was leaving the town and was, consequently, in a hurry. All I could do was to snatch some of the photographs of her work for the readers of the "Chronicle". They were reproduced here last week. Her drawing of the Urdu poet Saghar Nizami is reproduced on this page.

Mrs. H. Handley is the name of the American artist. She has as the "Orientalist" informed me the open mind of the middle-west eager to know and competent to understand and appreciate new ideas. She had not, it was apparent, half said or rather expressed her feelings about Ajanta before we parted.

"You want a Buddhist back ground to understand these cave paintings" her scholarly friend advised her.

"I think all you really need is," I ventured to suggest, "eyes, trained and sensitive to the beauty of line, colour, composition figure, face and features. You would if you could see Ajanta in the men and women crowding the streets at this moemnt in the Indian streets of India." "There is sure, a lot to be said about that view point" observed the artist with characteristic candour. She had apparently till then not lost the open-mind of the middle-west she brought with her to India.

She intends visiting Rajputana, Afghanistan, Malabar and, of course, as often as she can Ajanta. If she keeps her mind free from antiquated doctrines, she will surely see India that has been more often written about than actually seen. As an artist, she must see India

THE SWORD OF AURANGZEBE
The Sword And The Saga

(By W. E. GLADSTONE SOLOMON.)

Europe, Asia and Arabia have always extolled the sword. Let us glance backwards towards misty Iceland, for from that chill region issued those inspiring Northern sagas that can still make the eye kindle. The worshippers of the stern deities of the white North, Odin, Thor, and Freyia, were weavers of some of the greatest of the world's martial epics. The Skalds of Iceland sang of the Volsungs, and how Sigmund the mighty wrenched the magical sword out of the tree (which grew in the centre of the hall) in which Odin himself had buried it up to the hilt; how the hero yielded it in many victories—until in his last battle he was encountered, in the midst of the press, by a grey one-eyed man in a blue cloak, on whose spear the blade was shivered in pieces; how the dying king told his queen to keep the shards of the sword, and revealed its name; for in heroic times the heroes named their trusty swords just as the Indian Princes did a great many centuries later. So Sigmund's shattered weapon passed to his son Sigurd. The story tells how Regin, the smith forged the sword "Gram" out of these fragments and how, as he left the smithy, it seemed to the smiths that the marvellous blade he carried burned with fire along its edges; and how he gave it to Sigurd who killed the dragon, Fanfir, with it and did other mighty deeds. For Sigurd passed through the ring of fire to win the martial maiden Brynhild, who lay asleep in her armour within the charmed circle. Sigurd won the maiden, but not —alas!—for himself; whence followed the tragedy of the hero's marriage and death by treachery.

In the later mediaeval story, Sigurd reappears as the hero Siegfried, and his sword "Gram" has changed its name to the no less victorious brand, "Balmung." But in spite of its new guise we can recognise all the features of the primitive Northern Saga in the heroes and heroines of the "Nibelungenlied." For the romance of the sword never really changes, whether it be of the north or south, the east or the west; whether it was recited in the halls of the Norsemen while they quaffed foaming horns of mead to the departed heroes in Valhalla; or sung by the Master-Singers in some grey castle of the Rhineland; or chanted to the lutes of the Troubadours in the Courts of Love of old Provence.

THE STORY OF HASTING

APPEAL

The story, of which the world is not yet tired, is the same, whether it be the tale of the Paladin, Roland, wounded in his last resistance to the Moors, and trying with his dying effort to save his faithful sword from falling into the hands of the enemy, or of the British paragon, King Arthur, before his death, directing the last of his knights, Sir Bevedere, to fling his invincible sword, "Excalibur"—which is to say, "Cut-steel,"—far out into the lake. Only Tennyson should be allowed to paraphrase that incident:—

Then quickly rose Sir Bedevere, and ran
And, leaping down the ridges lightly, plunged
Among the bulrish beds, and clutched the sword,
And strongly wheel'd and threw it. The great brand
Made lightnings in the splendour of the moon,
And flashing round and round, and whirled in an arch,
Shot like a streamer of the northern moon
Seen when the moving isles of winter shock
By night with noises of the

(Continued in Col. 5.)

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"I see she's let her hair go dark again."

"Yes—off the gold standard."

* * * *

"She has a head like a door-knob."

"How come?"

"Any man can turn it."

* * * *

Dancing is said to be a cure for stammering. We saw a man curing himself in a telephone box the other day.

* * * *

Proud Author—So glad you liked my new play. Was it better than you expected?

Frank Friend—No; shorter.

* * * *

"It is ofter very difficult for a householder to settle down in a new neighbourhood." And it's often more difficult to settle up in an old one.

* * * *

Miss Goggles: "Don't you think Sir George, that brains handicap women?"

Sir George: "Not many."

* * * *

First Student: "I see you're getting better marks lately How's that?"

Second Student: "My dad's on a trip so I do all the work myself."

* * * *

Mrs. de Fashion (at the children's party)—Marguerite!

Nursemaid—Yes, madame

Mrs. de Fashion—It's time for us to go home. Which of these children is mine?"—Pearson's.

* * * *

Employer: "I understand you've got your divorce, Mandy. Do you get any alimony from your husband?"

Mandy: "No lady, but he done give me a first-class reference.'

* * * *

Butcher: "I can't give you any further credit. Your bill is bigger now than it should be."

Customer: "I know that. Just make it out what it should be and I'll pay it."

* * * *

"Dad,' said the small boy, looking up from his book, "where is Atoms?"

"You mean, 'what are atoms" said his father. "There is no place called Atoms."

No, I mean a place."

"You must be think of Athens."

"No," the small boy insisted, "I mean Atoms—the place where the things get blown to."

Women are born fighters according to a novelist, and enjoy the dust of conflict even more than man. That reminds us that spring-cleaning is just about due.

* * * *

"A man with black eyes has keen vision," says a writer. We doubt it. Otherwise he would have seen the other fellow's straight left coming.

* * * *

Teacher—Johnny can you tell me what a hypocrite is?

Johnny—Yes, ma'am. It's a boy what comes to school with a smile on his face.

* * * *

"Don't eat your cake so quickly, Tommy. A little boy who ate his cake too quickly died when he'd only eaten half."

"What happened to the other half?"

* * * *

Physician (after mixing vile-looking oil with orange juice)—"There, I believe I've got that down pat."

Mike (who has been watching from the bed)—"Mebbee, you hev, doctor, but it's never going down Mike."

* * * *

Lady: "Now, driver, I wish you to be extremely careful. When you come to a crossing, wait until the police tell you to go on; and if the streets are very slippery, drive very slowly."

Taxi driver: "All right, mam; and in case of an accident, mam, which hospital would you like to be taken to"

* * * *

Struggling Artist (being dunned for rent and trying to put a bold front on things): "Let me tell you this— in a few years' time people will look up at this miserable studio and say, 'Cobalt, the artist, used to work there'!"

Landlord: "If you don't pay your rent by to-night, they'll be able to say it to-morrow!"

* * * *

Having need of some shall change, the mistress of the house stepped to the top of the back stairs. "Bessie," she said to the maid below, "have you any coppers down there?"

"Yes'm—two,' faltered Besie, "but they're my cousins, please m'm."

* * * *

Little Jimmny's father found him in the barn shaking his pet rabbit and saying: "Five and five Come on now, how much is five and five?"

The surprised father inquired: "What's the meaning of all this, Jimmy?"

"Oh," said Jimmy. "Teacher told us that rabbits multiply, but this one can't even add.'

* * * *

He was spouting with great vigor against corporal punishment for boys, which he declared never did any good "Take my own case," he exclaimed. "I was never caned but once in my life, and that was for speaking the truth."

"Well," retorted somebody in the audience, "it cured you."

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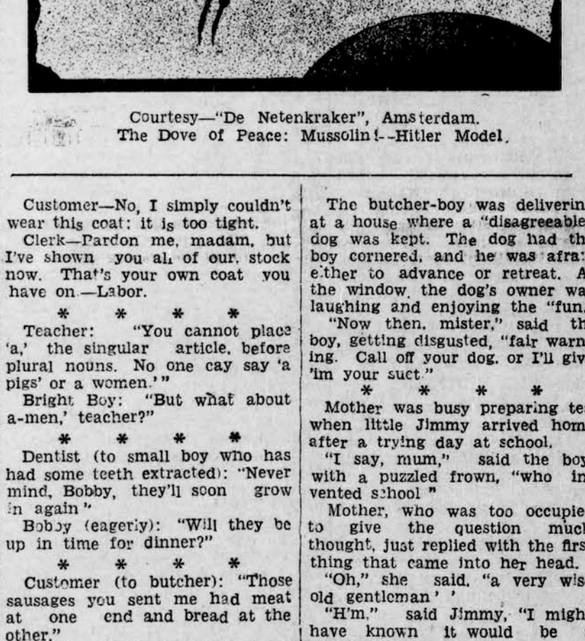

"Germany, Awake!"
—"We come, Adolf, we come".
(By Anton Hensen in "Review of Reviews.")

Courtesy—"De Netenkraker", Amsterdam.
The Dove of Peace: Mussolini—Hitler Model.

Customer—No, I simply couldn't wear this coat: it is too tight.

Clerk—Pardon me, madam, but I've shown you all of our stock now. That's your own coat you have on.—Labor.

* * * *

Teacher: "You cannot place 'a,' the singular article, before plural nouns. No one cay say 'a pigs' or a women.'"

Bright Boy: "But what about a-men,' teacher?"

* * * *

Dentist (to small boy who has had some teeth extracted): "Never mind, Bobby, they'll soon grow in again"

Bobby (eagerly): "Will they be up in time for dinner?"

* * * *

Customer (to butcher): "Those sausages you sent me had meat at one end and bread at the other."

Butcher: "Yes, ma'ma, in these hard times it's difficult to make both ends meat."

* * * *

"Of the making of books there is no end."

"I hope you are right, I make book-ends."

Telegrams in Russia cost 15 cents per word. But these Russians words are worth it.

* * * *

The Jones family went for a day's outing to the wonderful cave of echoes. When they reached home Mr. Jones noticed that his wife was not present.

"Do you know where your mother is?" he asked his daughter.

"Oh!" she replied, "I expect she's trying to have the last word."

* * * *

A lady walked up to a flower seller in London and asked for a shilling's worth of blossoms. After the purchase the lady inquired, "Will you be here next Wednesday, as I shall want some flowers for my daughter. She's coming out on that day?"

"She shall have the best in the market, ma'am," the woman answered. "What is she in for?"

* * * *

The new superintendent of a private lunatic asylum was stalking round the grounds a few weeks after his appointment when suddenly one of the inmates accosted him.

"Excuse me, sir," he said, raising his hat, "but I have great pleasure in informing you that I and all my unfortunate friends like you better than the last superintendent"

"Thank you," replied the new man, pleasantly. "And may I ask why?"

"Well, sir," answered the lunatic, "you seem more like one of ourselves."

The butcher-boy was delivering at a house where a "disagreeable" dog was kept. The dog had the boy cornered, and he was afraid either to advance or retreat. At the window, the dog's owner was laughing and enjoying the "fun."

"Now then, mister," said the boy, getting disgusted, "fair warning. Call off your dog, or I'll give 'im your suet."

* * * *

Mother was busy preparing tea when little Jimmy arrived home after a trying day at school.

"I say, mum," said the boy, with a puzzled frown, "who invented school"

Mother, who was too occupied to give the question much thought, just replied with the first thing that came into her head.

"Oh," she said, "a very wise old gentleman"

"H'm," said Jimmy, "I might have known it would be a grown-up."

(Continued from Col. 6).

sister. Kalinin lives in an ordinary apartment within the Kremlin with his sons, daughters and grandchildren.

The president, although very fond of the theatre and art, can find no time to satisfy these needs. He spends all his leisure time in the study of Marxism and Leninism. He is fond of reading; either he reads to himself or one of the children or grandchildren reads to him as he sips tea from his ordinary Soviet clay cup.

Kalinin is loved by all Russia. He is more popular here among the masses of the people than any of the other Communist member of the Government. Though he makes no pretentions to any brilliant gifts of oratory or writing, his speeches and articles create an enormous effect among the broad masses with whom he keeps himself in constant touch. Though he is in communication with the most important 'persona grata' of the world he has not forgotten the peasantry. Whenever he can manage in the summer time, he visits this native village, where he busies himself with the farm work.

Kalinin is a pleasant-looking, rather short statured man with a beard trimmed short. His spectacles give him the air of a brightly polished man. Being at the head of the Soviet Government and residing in Moscow, it has become his duty to open almost all the State ceremonies and congregations. He has been president for fifteen years during which period over 1,500,000 cases have been examined in his chancellery out of which number 111,000 cases and appeals have been examined by the President Kalinin in person.

Seven Presidents Of The Soviet Union

(Continued from page 13.)

paign he appealed to the Russian soldiers to point their bayonets at the Czarist Government instead of fighting the other nations. As usual, he was arrested and imprisoned for a year under horrible conditions, after which period he was sentenced to exile in Eastern Siberia. But the clever Kalimin managed to escape. He remained living in St. Petersburg up to the outbreak of the February revolution in 1917 under his wife's maiden name, Larburg.

With the February revolution Kalinin's energy increased tenfold; his dreams of life seemed to be coming true: he was found busy everywhere,—organizing revolutionary groups, delivering speeches, writing articles, waging the election campaigns. His apartment became the centre of the revolutionists—Lenin, Trotsky, Zinoviev used to gather at his place to discuss the political problems.

A week before the October revolution a meeting of the leading Bolsheviks took place to discuss and decide the question of armed rebellion against the Provisional Government headed by Kerensky that had ben set up after the February revolution, at which Kalinin was a participant. The number present did not exceed 35. The question was then put to a vote and armed rebellion was decided on by the majority.

Things moved in favour of the Bolsheviks. One department after another fell into their hands, —the Department of Communications, the Department of Transportation. Finally with the fall of the Winter Palace where the offices of the Provisional Government were situated, the Bolsheviks took over the reins of the Government.

After the October Revolution, Kalinin was elected mayor of Petrograd—the same city where he had so often been beaten and arrested and forbidden to live: the city which had made a Bolshevik of an errand-boy.

He remained at this post till April 13, 1919, when he was elected to the presidency of the Central Executive Committee. Kalinin's candidacy for the post of president was supported by Lenin, Trotsky and Zinoviev; there was no one better able to fill the post left vacant by the death of Sverdlov, first president of the R.S.F.S.R.

Kalinin is a peasant, he knows the peasantry—its psycyhology, its shortcomings and its needs. He is nonetheless a worker, and understands the needs of the workers as well.

Soon after he became president, Kalinin took to touring all over Russia. A special train was equipped for him with library, cinema, medical aid and a score of secretaries. Thus he went travelling from city to city, from village to village. This was a government on wheels; in his car he received peasants and workers and spoke with them, explaining to them the difficulties—the aims and objects—of the young Soviet Government. He listened to their complaints and did everything in his power to help them.

Once Kalinin's "expedition" happened to meet a caravan of exiles returning from Siberia. A lively talk took place between them and Kalinin. They would not believe that this plainly dressed man was the head of the Russian Government. One of the peasants from the caravan remarked, 'How can you be head of the government? Where is your crown, your royal attire, your medals, your gold and silver? You are trying to fool us." It was a hard task for the "expedition" to convince these people who had been cut off from the world for so many years. They were convinced only when Kalinin, knowing their needs, ordered plots of land, agricultural implements, and money to be given them, to settle them for life.

After this period of touring, Kalinin became the most popular leader among the peasants. In 1925 he was elected to the Political Bureau, the body that controls the entire political life and fate of the Soviet Union, and has remained there to this day.

Kalinin is a very busy man; but in addition to his many executive duties as president, he finds time to do much social work. He was at the head of the "Society for Fighting Illiteracy," which under his auspices made astounding progress. Literacy in Russia has been increased from 13 per cent as before the War, to 87 per cent. at present.

He keeps open-house at his office in a huge building opposite the Kremlin on the corner of Mokhovaya and Comintern Streets, two or three times a week. On entering the place one's first impression is of a Russian Railway station. People of all classes, nationalities and appearances are lined up alongside a railing during the reception hours. On the inside of the barrier stands Kalinin dressed in loose trousers and a simple peasant blouse (with neither collar nor tie). The relations between President Kalinin and the people are as simple and informal as can be. There are burst of laughter from time to time when discussions take place between ignorant people or people with false complaints on one side and the humorous, kind-looking "old man" of Soviet Russia on the other.

He is prompt with his replies and does not hesitate to say "no" when it so necessary.

Here is a typical scene in the Chancellery of the president. It is a priest's turn in line.

The priest: "I am an old man; death is just around the corner for me; and I have been charged with counter-revolution, and sentenced to prison."

Kalinin: "For how man years."

Priest: "For three years".

Kalinin: "With or without internment?"

Priest: "With internment".

A wild burst of laughter in the hall among the people one of whom says: "How did you manage to come here to Kalinin's office if you were interned?"

Priest, confused but gathering his wits quickly replies: "I have been sentenced with internment, but the authorities took my old age into consideration and sent me to work in the office of the Fire Brigade. My chief permit me to come here."

Kalinin to secretary: "Order this priest set free; reasons old-age."

The priest leaves, praying and crossing himself, as an orthodox Christian.

Next comes a peasant to complain: "My son has been arrested for stealing his own horse."

The audience laughs, the president smilingly asks the peasant to explain.

Peasant: "Let us make believe you are my son."

Kalinin: "Let's."

Peasant: "We possess a horse. I sell this horse in your absence. You return home and finding this horse in another man's stable, you simply remove him to your own stable. For this you are taken into custody and condemned of theft."

Kalinin: "Leave your papers. We shall immediately investigate this case. If your story is found to be correct, your son will be released."

Another peasant follows: he is from a far-off village in North Russia; he is begging for a tax reduction.

Kalinin: "How much are you paying in taxes?"

Peasant: "18 roubles and 14 kopeks".

Kalinin: "But the fare from your village here is a great deal more than that."

The peasant is confused. It is found out that he has come to Moscow on other business and hearing stories from the other peasants in the Home of Peasants (a hotel for peasants) about the kindness of Kalinin he has decided to try his luck.

And so the queue moves on.

Kalini's circle of visits and duties are varied. Besides playing host to the peasants and workers he receives foreign ambassadors and envoys. He addresses presidents and heads of other governments, and attends official ceremonies. On all these occasions Kalinin appears in simple dress while the others usually are dressed in frocks.

President Kalinin, though having no formal education, has learned well in the school of life. He combines the best qualities of the greatest people. He has an amiable, fatherly appearance; his pleasant smile makes him a favourite of the photographers.

President Kalinin, like a good peasant, has a good-sized family. He has five children, a boy and a girl of which are adopted children—orphans left by a deceased

(Continued in Col. 4.)

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"Brothers"

(By PERIN)

It is widely known, hat nature always loves to play tricks with us, human beings. In the case of setting brothers and sisters, she never makes use of any formula; for often the most philosophical sister, gets the most practical and impish brother, whilst sometimes a truly intelligent brother, receives a sister who is not at all to his taste. But, in truth, brothers are seldom good upto the age of fourteen, for the quality of teasing and mischief-making is imbibed in their very blood, and they prove most troublesome to sisters of my type.

As for myself nature has—if I can say—gifted me with four impish brothers, full of tricks, and ape-like accomplishments, and they think it their bounden duty to worry their sister. If I am sitting, in a sylvan nook of my rural dwelling, reading some very interesting subject, one of the four mites is sure to flash the mirror on my face, or aim a rounded pebble at my absorbed self, thus rendering further reading impossible. Brothers are all-welcome to sisters, and there is no doubt about it, but when those chubby little people grow into such imperious little monkeys, the great hopes of the expectant sisters are shattered, and for a time they are sad and mortified. But this state of things last only upto the age of fifteen, for after that age, a boy understands his brotherly responsibility, and he downs into a new era, taking leave of all those boyish pranks. Then it is, that he repays all the sisterly affection and changes rapidly—changes, in most cases, for the better.

Unfortunately, a brother however wise and considerate he may be, is absolutely unable to understand any little matters, concerning a girl, and if the latter has no sister about her own age, she feels most lonely and miserable at times. This is my case, and as I have the most boisterous brothers, many a time I have to resign myself to my fate, for an over doze of four such imps is enough to floor, the most self-willed and strong-minded girl in the world. A verse of a few lines may surely suffice to let my reader judge.

"I have four brothers; and oh! they are
Enough to turn a dairy sour.
They tease me to my utmost; then
Mock me just because I pen
All their mischief, and their sins.
Beasts do love their kin; but then
They are beasts and we are men."

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Seven Presidents Of The Soviet Union

Mikhael Ivanovich Kalinin

RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATED SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

(BY A. AZIZ AZAD).

Verkhnyaya Troitsa is a small Russian village in Tver, midway between Leningrad and Moscow. This little village would never have been heard of, had it not happened to be the birth-place of one of the greatest of contemporary Russians. On November 20, 1875 Mikhael Ivanovich Kalinin was born to a poor peasant family in this village.

Kalinin's childhood was not a very happy one. As soon as he was able to make his first steps and utter his first words his parents assigned him to a very difficult task,—to take care of his uock of brothers and sisters, to which there was a regular addition every year. He patiently bore up under these duties to the age of ten, when the problem of his education presented itself.

The father of this brood was a peasant, and a Russian peasant at that, so of course, he could claim to no education. He had managed somehow or other, however, to acquaint himself with book-reading, which he had fortunately learned while serving his term as a soldier in the Czarist army, but he could not write. The young Kalinin or Mischa, as he was called, was put into the charge of a retired soldier in the neighbourhood, who studied with him daily the Bible in the old Slavanic language. This seemed a labourious piece of work to the boy, but one of his native traits was perserverence and so he continued to take lessons with this soldier, who himself was hardly literate.

At about this time, in his life, Mischa made the acquaintance of some village boys who happened to be the sons of a landlord named Baltovsky. Soon this acquaintance ripened into friendship, owing to the amiable qualities and appealing character of Mischa. Those boys appealed to their father to be compassionate and help the poor Mischa obtain an education in the village school. Baltvosky, the landlard, agreed, as a special favour to his four sons, whom he loved deeply, to assist Mischa. With his recommendation and material aid Mischa entered the village school, for which Baltovsky paid the yearly tuition fee of 12 roubles.

MIKHAEL IVANOVICH KALININ.

It was not an easy matter for the poor little Mischa to cover daily the 16 miles from his home to the school, there and back. One of his endowments, among numerous good qualities,—a strong character, forced him to the decision to attend school regularly despite all difficulties. For two years he walked to and from school every day—in the bitter cold, Russian winters and in the murky muds of autumn. Two ideas had got hold of him—to become a useful member of society and a help in the maintenance of his family which spurred him on.

At school he distinguished himself as a diligent pupil; in two years he had finished the school, and exhausted the supply of books in the school-library. He could not afford to go to the city-school and continue his studies.

The landlord, General Baltovsky, who had taken a great linking to Mischa, engaged him as an errand-boy, for which work he was quite unfit. He usually broke the precious utensils, tea-pots and glasses entrusted to his keeping. He was absent-minded. His mind was too pre-occupied with the subjects he had touched upon in his prodigious reading to give any place to his errand-boy duties.

General Baltovsky, a thoughtful man, noticed the defects and the good qualities of his errand-boy. Admiring his good qualities he forgave him his shortcomings. The landlord adopted Mischa as his own son, and made no difference between him and his own sons. Still, sometimes, it annoyed him to see Mischa loved by the people and guest much more than his own sons. He was jealous of the wits and deep thoughtfulness of the boy. However he seldom gave vent to such unfriendly feelings towards Mischa.

Baltovsky's business called him to St. Petersburg to which place he decided to take along Mischa. Despite the fact that this was a great loss to Kalinin's mother, to whom he rendered invaluable assistance while working as an errand-boy performing almost all the field-work in his leisure, to help in the maintenance of his family,—she insisted on his accompanying Baltovsky to St. Petersburg.

In St. Petersburg, he read more books, More newspapers; met and spoke with more people; was greatly influenced by the life in this big city. All this made it impossible for him to serve as a lackey any longer. The landlord, too, realized that Mischa, who had reached the age of 18, could no longer perform his duties. Kalinin parted with Baltovsky to become apprenticed to the "New Arsenal" factory, where he remained for two years. From here he went to the immense Putilov Plant where he became a semi-skilled worker.

The Putilov Plant played the most important part in defining the political career of the boy but recently an errand-runner, a lackey. Here he came in close contact with the illegal political organisations of workers, acquainted himself with their programme and activities felt that he must join them in their struggle against the Czarist regime. The conditions of the peasantry he knew well from his own home, in the village, Verkhyaya Troitsa. He had suffered much as child watching his parents, and all those in similar straits, struggle so hard for their meager livings; now he saw that the workers in the factories lived no better than the peasants in the villages. He soon became one of the most active revolutionists in his plant and began to write in a workers' newspaper, "The Workers' Thought."

Through his sympathies with workers, he became very popular among the workers not only of the factory where he worked but also among the workers of the neighbouring factories. This, of course, made him very "popular" with the authorities and they kept their eyes well focussed on him. All his moves were watched; he was in the police lists among the "extraordinary dangerous elements."

It did not take a long time for the police to find an excuse for including Kalinin in their round-ups. His room was ambushed and searched; he was arrested and kept in prison for eleven months. In prison he found an amusing method to tease the police: he wrote lengthy letter to various newspapers. When the police complained, he said, "If it bothers you, better not read them." After the expiration of the eleven months he was released only to be exiled to the Caucasus.

On his way to the Caucasus he stopped at his village, here he surprisingly, found the peasants terribly shocked to see him. He learned that during his absence the police had spread rumours, in an effort to terrorise the peasants, to the effect that he had been ground alive in a mill for his anti-government activities.

On arriving in the Cacasus he went to live in the city of Tiflis. Here, too, his hard luck followed him. He was driven from place to place by the police, searched innumerable times; and arrested and punished for his revolutionary activities. The police found his presence in Tiflis disagreeable and finally got rid of him by exiling him to Revel in Estonia on the Baltic Sea.

Each new arrest and oppression only proved a greater spur to Kalinin. The more he was punished and tortured the stronger became his resentment and hatred of the barbarous regime of the Czar. Kalinin was like a spark of the revolution. Whenever he appeared, he inflamedd the discontented people—the workers and peasants, with revolutionary fire.

In 1903 the Revel police, with the help of a provocateur entangled Kalinin and sent him to St. Petersburg where he passed 6 months in jail under a terrible prison regime. Many a time he was stripped and severely beaten. They thought to frighten the peasant lad, Kalinin, with physical torture, but his strong body and still stronger will suffered all these terrible punishments without swerving him from his ideas; he was up in arm against the Czarist regime, against capitalism.

Again, Kalinin was exiled to Revel, where he managed to get a job in a factory—from which place he was one day suddenly discharged. Later he was informed that orders had been issued for his being exiled to Siberia. Meanwhile the Russo-Japanese war broke out. The Siberia roads were blocked with soldiers and army transport. There was neither time nor means to send the "undesirables" on to Siberia. He was removed to the Olenetsk district in the North of Russia, about 400 miles from St. Petersburg, and deposited in the small Village of Povenets.

Conditions in Povenets were no better than in Siberia. The exiles were allowed 2 roubles a month—not enough to keep body and soul together. He worked as an assistant to a blacksmith, besides doing office copy-work. By hard labour of 12-14 hours a day, he was able to maintain himself but was in no position, of course, to help support his poor family at home in the village.

In 1905 a revolutionary movement spread throughout Russia, who had been defeated in war with Japan. The discontented elements were gaining power against the Czarist Government; many people, formerly supporters of the Czarist regime, seeing the Government weakening began to sympathise with the revolutionaries. Under such circumstances, the authorities found it impossible to control the huge mass of exiles, and they were permitted to return, unmolested, to their homes. When Kalinin left the Village of Povents, the population gathered under a Red flag to see him off. Kalinin, in company with the other exiles, travelled all the way to St. Petersburg on foot.

As soon as Kalinin arrived in St. Petersburg, he found the police on his trail and felt it impossible to remain in that city. He left for Moscow, but in this great city of merchants he could find no place to live. He had no friend or acquaintances here, neither did he have money to hire a room in a hotel. He was homeless; during the early part of the night, he walked the streets of Moscow; during the latter part of the night, he slept on the benches in the Boulevards, shivering in the cold.

Soon he returned to his village, but after a stay of several months, returned to St. Petersburg, where he again became the head of the revolutionaries. At a huge meeting he declared himself a Bolshevik, which led to the issuing of an order for his arrest. But he had already returned to his village when the police arrived to execute their orders.

After 8 months in his village, he returned to St. Petersburg to continue his political work. This time he was delegated by the Bolsheviks of St. Petersburg to the Stockholm Communist Congress. On his return from Stockholm, in 1906, he married an Estonian girl, Ekaterina Ivanovna Larburg. She was a worker in the same factory where Kalinin had got his new job in St. Petersburg.

In those days the police forbade workers' gatherings. Kalinin cleverly used this opportunity of his marriage ceremony to hold a political meeting in the guise of a wedding—and so duped the police. It was a great success. When later on it became known, he was again forced to leave St. Petersburg.

Kalinin lived the life of a tennis-ball: he was either kept shut up in a "box" or cast from place to place. This time he came to Moscow where he got work at a tram-car service-station. The housing problem was the most difficult for him. He could not afford to rent a room; his earnings were too meagre. Finally he managed to get himself settled in the flat o shoe maker,—in a tiny through-room. To supplement his insufficient earnings he took to selling books on commission.

In Moscow he became politically active again, got into trouble with police, and was, of course, immediately expelled from Moscow. He again appeared in St. Petersburg, was again arrested and again expelled. After this he was compelled to live and work in his native village for a year.

The St. Petersburg police soon made an appearance in the village too, an unusual manoeuvre. They searched his house and belongings thoroughly, and made a careful investigation among the villagers as to Kalinin conduct. Cognizant of his anti-government agitation, Kalinin's fellow-villagers nevertheless defended him. To the police they said: "Kalinin is a simple peasant like curselves. He labours hard for his existence; ne can be seen working in the field all day long. He does nothing objectionable; we love him as one of our own."

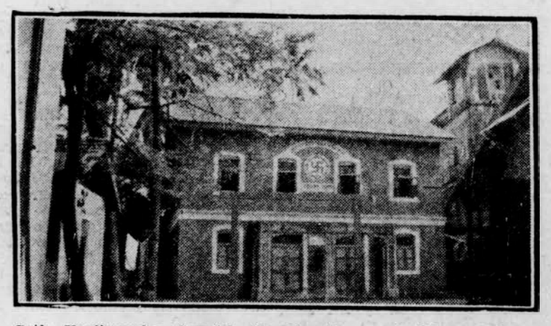
The police, however, drew their own conclusions, and despite the fact that they could find no evidence against him, they forbade Kalinin to leave the village without their permission.

It was extremely difficult for Kalinin to make ends meet in the village, in spite of his hard labour. The plot of land he ploughed brought him in an income of 150 roubles a year, while he needed a minimum of 250 roubles for family expenditures. This compelled him once more to leave for St. Petersburg and attempt to find some way out of his difficulties.

On his arrival in St. Petersburg Kalinin again established connections with the illegal Bolshevik organizations, from which he was commissioned to the Petrograd Duma (so-called parliament) as representative. At about this time Russia entered the World War.

Kalinin from the first day of declaration of war furiously combatted it. In his anti-war cam--

(Continued on page 12)



Seth Varjiwandas Swastik Mandir, the new building of the Swastik League, Bombay.

Louis Agassiz.

How Illustrious French Naturalist Realised His Life's Ambition

(BY A LOVER OF NATURE)

"The hope of creating a great museum intelligently related in all its parts, reflecting nature, and illustrating the history of the animal kingdom in the past and the present, had always tempted his imagination. Nor was it merely as a comprehensive and orderly collection that he (Louis Agassiz) thought of it. From an educational point of view it had an even greater value for him. His love of teaching prompted him no less than his love of science. Indeed, he hoped to make his ideal museum a powerful auxiliary in the interest of the schools and teachers throughout the State, and less directly throughout the country. He hoped it would become one of the centres for the radiation of knowledge, and that the investigations carried on within its walls would find means of publication, and a fresh, original contribution to the science of the day. This hope was fully realised." (Louis Agassiz, vol. II, page 555).

The present writer still remembers what a powerful impression the life of Louis Agassiz made on his mind as long ago as the year 1910. That page 555 is memorable because of the splendid words quoted above. That was the beginning of a great idea. All who have read the life of Louis Agassiz are sure to be influenced by the great teacher and man of science. Louis was born on May 28, 1807, at Motier in Switzerland. Louis loved natural history almost from infancy. He had his collection of fishes, he had his pets, birds, mice, hares, etc. His school life was happy and from Zurich he went to the university of Heidelberg. Here Louis found a good friend in Alexander Braun.

UNEXPECTED RELIEF

It has happened so many times in history that students like Louis Agassiz have had to fight against poverty. But in so many cases a good man turns up at the critical moment and gives the unexpected relief. We shall let Louis tell in his own words how Humboldt helped him. In March 1832 Louis wrote to his mother from Paris... "This morning, just as I was going out, a letter came from M. de Humboldt, wro writes me that he is very uneasy at receiving no reply from Cotta, that he fears lest the uncertainty and anxiety of mind resulting from this may be injurious to my work, and begs me to accept the inclosed credit of a thousand francs.....Oh! if my mother would forget for a moment that this is the celebrated M. de Humboldt, and find courage to write to him a few lines, how grateful I should be to her..... Humboldt is so good, so indulgent, that you should not hesitate, dear mother, to write him a few lines. He lives Rue du Colombier, No. 22; address quite simply, M. de Humboldt....."

The help which Humboldt gave Agassiz was very timely. In later years also Humboldt helped Agassiz. Friends in England and France also took interest in the work of Agassiz. And in course of time Agassiz found a new home in America. He was able to attend to his work and realise the great ambition of his life, the Museum, about which we have already written.

VALUE OF MUSEUMS

It is a fact recognised by all that museums are very useful for mass education. India has much to learn from Russia, England, France, Germany and U.S.A. Let us hope that in course of time there will be more museums in India organised in the same way as they are in Russia, England, etc.

Agassiz had to fight against many difficulties. But he kept his ideal always in sight. He worked for it with devotion and perseverence.

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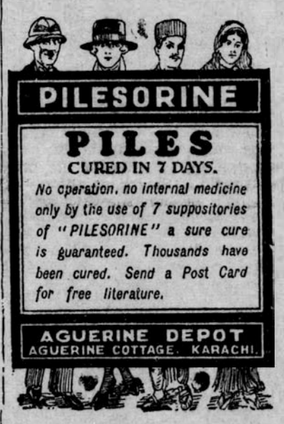
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Health And Hygiene

Hair As Mirror Of Health

Should It Be Worn Short Or Long?

The mirror of one's general health is often the hair. Although it may not change from day to day, still sooner or later it gives the discerning eye many a hint as to what is going on elsewhere as the hair is as much a part of the body as any other organ. More than this, it is often subject to many ailments of its own, some of which may be trifling, others so serious that they may be a source of distress to their feminine owner. Even virile man has been known to worry over the state of his hair!

It is a curious fact, though nevertheless true, that the public nearly always consults a hairdresser rather than a doctor; let alone a doctor who has specialized as a dermatologist. Naturally the question of expense enters in as one is much less costly than the other. No charge is made by the hair-dresser for his advice and the preparations he sells is usually less than the fee of the dermatologist.

But a very serious point has been over-looked and neglected in the fact that the dermatologist knows the why and wherefore of many of the ills of the hair and can best recommend the remedy which best suits the needs of the individual case. Naturally the hair-dresser cannot be expected to have mastered the physiology and pathology of the scalp and its products.

Baldness is a great worry both to men and women, especially in its early stages. It seems that the baldness which has made a clean sweep of the crown of the head seems to cause less anguish as the sufferer has found consolation in philosophic resignation.

CARE OF HAIR.

"The American Journal of Nursing" has recently issued a very worthwhile article on the care of the hair written by Dr. H. H. Hazen and Miss Florence Biase. As they point out, the visible portion of the hair is comparable to the nails. The hairs develop in so-called follicles which are simply down-growths of the outer layers of the skin. At the bottom of each follicle is a slightly raised papilla which contains blood vessels and brings nourishment to the lower, living ends of the hair. Its nourishment is through the blood, and not through any concoction sold in the beauty parlour. The goods in stock in this case need to be good health and youth and nourishment brought by the right kind of food.

A much greater influence on the hair is played by some particular organs of the body, as for instance, the thypoid gland which is so closely connected with the hair that if this gland in the neck becomes diseased, the hair may become dry and fall out generally or in patches. Hair normally grows at the rate of five or six inches a year is a solid structure containing fluid and yet some people imagine that hairs are hollow tubes! This is only one of the quaint misconceptions regarding the hair.

WASHING.

No hard or fast rule can be laid down on how often the hair should be washed although all dermatologists are agreed as the injuriousness of frequent daily washings in soap and water Dr. Hazen suggests that short hair should be washed every ten days and long hair every three weeks but naturally much depends on the amount of dust getting into the scalp in each case, and the amount of brushing the hair's owner is prepared to give it. In a measure, brushing is a substitute for washing.

Good hair washes is another question that brings up innumerable queries. Although the number of hair washes on the market are legion, the best thing to use is a little liquid green soap although it may be necessary to experiment with it in order to discover which is best suited to the needs of the individual. Hair having been washed should be given a thorough rinsing and then should be dried by hand rather than by any electrical device which blows new dust into it and is apt to dry the hair unduly. For dry hair the best thing to use is a little castor oil, sweet almond is a little olive or even a little pain vasseline which may be rubbed in. The value of massage is limited as a brush which is wielded conscientiously two or three minutes twice a day is probably as effective as any form of massage. Brushing is a sort of dry-cleaning. This process keeps the hair glossy as well as ridding it of grease and dust. A brush with metal bristles should be avoided as they are apt to injure the scalp.

The most useful partner to the brush is the comb which should have long, wide, thick, smooth, blunt teeth. The only point in having a comb with teeth very close together is when lice have to be combed of the hair. Comb and brush should both be kept immaculately clean by frequent washing and drying in the sun. Once a month, at least, they should be disinfected by immersion in a solution of formaldehyde (one teaspconful to a pint of water.) Many a scalp disease has been conveyed from one person to another by brush and comb.

SHORT OF LONG?

Another question that has many angles to it is the problem of whether the hair should be worn short or long. Naturally, short hair is very much easier to keep clean. After a serious illness, such as typhoid fever, it used to be a common practice to crop the hair on the assumption that by so doing loss of hair would be stopped and a new crop of sturdy hair would be grown. Another thing that was assumed is that hair was a drain on the vitality of the body.

Although much of this reasoning may be criticized there is this much to be said—that in cutting short the hair of a convalescent, he or she does not become tired by tending long hair, nor discouraged by the sight of long hairs falling out. On the whole the hygienic arguments are in favour of short hair rather than long but the choice between the two is not of vital importance.

Although the subject of dyeing and bleaching is too complicated and technical for this treaties, it may be noted that excessive exposure to sunlight and drying winds tends to fade the hair, particularly that of blondes.

The world will really be greatly benefited when the public learns to care scientifically for its hair as then there will be much less unsightliness to distress the owner and the fastidious onlooker."—"The Herald."

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KALA AZAR

Dr. Van Dyke Of Peiping Medical College Tells Of Work To Control Dread Disease

Dr. Harry B. Van Dyke, head of the department of pharmacology at the Peiping Union Medical College, accompanied by his wife, recently passed through Yokohama on his way back from New York to Peiping to resume his duties at the college.

A graduate, and former professor, at the University of Chicago, Dr. Van Dyke was high in his praise of the progress made by medical students in China, and of the great forward steps in the scientific field there.

"Since the Rockefeller Foundation established the Peiping Union Medical College in 1918, much has been done in training Chinese students in medicine. The students are unusually keen and, although they are taught in a language foreign to them, they measure up to the standard of students in the United States.

"Of particular interest at the college has been the research work of Dr. C. E. Forkner, who has made important discoveries in connection with the transmission of Kala Azar.

"Kala Azar is a disease common to the Far East. It is also found in India, South America, Italy, and portions of Southern France. Once contracted, this sickness is fatal in 75 to 80 per cent of the cases. A treatment with antimony salt has reduced this rate somewhat in the last few years.

"The research of Dr. Forkner shows that the disease, which affects all the tissues of the body, the liver and certain other organs may be transmitted from person to person through contact. In the past it was thought that i could only be transmitted by the bite of insects such as the sand fly, mosquitoes, and other biting insects common to the country.

"With the partial isolation of the bacillus, much can be done in checking the spread of Kala Azar, and much can also be done in curing persons who have contracted it. Of recent work done in the research laboratories at the Peiping Union Medical College, the studies of Dr. Forkner are most outstanding, and his discoveries will prove a great boon to medical science."

The college as described by Dr. Van Dyke, is composed of four classes, each containing 30 students. By having small classes, each student can be given individual attention.

Professor from leading universities of the world are on the faculty and represent, among others, Johns Hopkins university, the University of Chicago, the University of Hamburg, Oxford, Western Missouri Medical college in Frabourg, Germany.—"Japan Times."

Achieving Poise

Thought Of Self And Personal Pride Real Hindrances

Self-consciousness, that purely mental state which is the cause of so much unhappiness among young and old alike, is the result, of course, of too much self-thought and personal pride. Some people are born with a shy and timid nature others are so highly sensitive that they imagine slights and injuries. And there are people so unphisticated and unworldly that they don't know the simplest rules of etiquette, and haven't taken the trouble to learn them. Consequently they are uncomfortable with worrying about what they should do next or what they should have said to make the best impression.

This is our cue to enter upon the stage

Too often we are asked the question about how to acquire easy calm and poise in our daily social activities and in the business of meeting new friends. The class of persons which seems to suffer most from the malady of self-consciousness is that of the young girls. They lack confidence in themselves, are embarrassed and ill at ease, if not actually committing blunders. They are young girls, for instance, who are frightfully uncomfortable when in the company of men. As a result, they are not popular, become even more sensitive, cause people who are in their company to become sensitive, and eventually frighten them away.

To overcome the fault, and acquire in its stead self-possession and charm, requires patient training, experience and a knowledge of what is right and wrong. It will take a long period of training, perhaps and it may be difficult to accomplish but, with perseverance and faith in yourself, you can acquire poise and an attitude of ease.

Now, the big trick toward overcoming this ailment is to "Forget About Yourself." Think less of yourself and more of others. Mingle with people, make new acquaintances, and don't ever turn down an invitation to a social function.

If you are timid, and have a feeling of inferiority, force such thoughts out of your mind. Become an active, interested member of your group. And just because you see two people talking quietly together, don't have the conceit to think that they are talking about you. Place a higher valuation on your head than you are in the habit of doing.

Make a mental note, in a convenient corner of your brain, for some of these "do's" and work at them. Your success depends entirely upon yourself and your own mental control.

Be calm and confident, develop faith in yourself, be a good mixer, break down the wall of pride you have built, forget about yourself, try to excel in some one thing, don't hesitate to join in the conversation of your group or to express your opinion, and don't wait to find out and know what's what in correct social behaviour.

QUEEN OF FRANCE FOR 1934

Mlle. Yvonne Lagarder, aged 18, of Sevres (Seine-at-Oise) has been chosen "Queen of France" for 1934. Photo shows Mlle. Lagarder being kissed by Mlle. Georgette Lefevre, the retiring Queen, after her election.

WHITE QUEEN OF CHINESE PROVINCE

Mrs Ghazia Sybil Sheldrake, who has become a "Queen" following the recently reported election of her husband Dr. Kalid Sheldrake, to the throne of the Chinese province of Sinkiang, held a garden party for Muslim children at her home in Forest Gate, London, last month. Photo shows Mrs. Ghazia Sybil Sheldrake, serving out tea at the Garden Party.

GYPSIES

By SHEIKH IFTEKHAR RASOOL

Of course, you have heard the old proverb, 'A fool and his money are soon parted', and you also know the more recent saying 'There is one born every minute.'

But unless you have knocked aound and trotted about the globe as I have done you can have no idea how many people there are even in the civilized Europe waiting for some smooth-tongued stranger to come along and walking off with their money. All sorts of crocks continually prey upon these simple folk; brt for real sustained cleverness and the ability to get away with seemingly transparent trikery, we must award the palm to the gypsies.

There has been considerable difference of opinion as to the origin of the caste of gypsies who are now found in most parts of the world. It was thought that they migrated from India but it has been seriously contested. There is, however, a very evident relation between Hindustani and the language adopted by gypsies in various parts of the hemisphere, and though it may not be possible to trace a definite relation between those of India and of Europe and other parts of Asia, there are so many characteristics common to both, and one is safe in presuming that such a relation exists.

Nowadays the gypsies who roam about on the Continent do not travel in the old horse-drawn vehicles, but in up-to-date motor caravans. Most of the time, the police is on their trail, either chasing after them on account of robberies they have committed in the towns they have just left, or lying in wait for them in order to search their cars for stolen property—which, incidently is seldom found.

Besides being thieves, they indulge also in selling drugs, the practice of crude kind of medicine and fortune telling. But the game at which they are smartest is the separating of 'suckers' or 'mugs' from their money by means of audacious tricks which, it must be admitted are not without their humorous aspects. In these cunning practices the gypsy women have special talents, most of whom are really beautiful young girls.

In Woking—a beautiful suberb of London where I lived—one of these girls actually succeeded in extracting some £500 from no less 'hard boiled' a personage than a retired Indian Civil Servant himself.

I will not tell you the love portion of the story as it doesn't concern me, but I will tell you how she managtd to fleece him. It is an interesting story and would make a nice reading.

DUSKY YOUTH AND BEAUTY

It happened that a gypsy caravan came and took its abode in the recreation grounds right in front of tht officer's house. The officer who strolled round met this girl—a very pretty one indeed—and soon fell for her. One evening as he passed the camp again, he heard her play a stringed instrument. He went to the tent and looked in. The girl sat in a camp-chair, a vision of dusky youth and beauty. Smilingly she invited him inside, offering to tell the handsome officer his fortune free of charge. The officer always susceptible to flattery, went in, and the girl produced a large crystal ball and placed it on the table.

After she had gazed into this ball for a few minutes she looked up at the officer, her dark eyes shining with excitement, and told him that he was a greatly-favoured mortal; the spirits had decided to make him rich.

The beautiful fortune-teller then produced a silk handkerchief and a belt, with several small pockets sewn on to it, and asked the officer to lend her a five pound note for a few moments. This she placed in one of the pockets, fastened it up, and tied the belt round the officer's substantial figure. This done, she picked up her instrument and began to sing the 'gypsy seranade'.

After a While she untied the silken belt and requested the officer to open it. He did so, discovering to his amazement that the five pound note had now become ten pound one.

To cut the story short, it went on for a little while but the offer did not detect any trickery until eventually he lost a big sum.

And how he lost it all is another very amusing story. One very bright evening as the officer came in, the girl told him that the spirits had ordered him to take a drink from her 'Magic Cup' which he did accordingly.

When after a little while he opened his eyes he did not know at first whether he was awake or asleep and dreaming. His head felt as if it were bursting; his limbs seemed to belong to someone else. Pulling himself together, he scrambled to his feet and peered out of the tent. It was night, and he speedily became conscious of a strange sense of lonliness.

Gradually, as his brain cleared, he realised that the tent stood all by itself in an empty field. The gypsies and their camp had vanished, likewise the beautiful, dark-eyed siren. With the nomads had also disappeared the belt and his money, even his suit, for he found to his consternation that he was clad only in a suit of dirty overalls.

ADVENTURE AND ROMANCE

This brings to mind also another incident in which a gypsy played a prominent part. In 1926 when I was making a film in Spain, somebody suggested a trip from Malaga to Barcelona on foot, with a sympathetic donkey as companion and luggage-bearer.

The journey offered great prospects of adventure and romance, and I did my best to excite the jealousy of my friends by drawing imaginary pictures of the beauties of Spain during the trip. I succeeded almost too well, some of them became bitter, and outlined the horryfying paragraphs that would appear in the Spanish papers concerning a film star found by the wayside with his throat cut.

This buying of the donkey I felt to the last moment, seemg that they were plentiful and one could be purchased at any moment. One day when I was making enquaries in El Palo—a suburb of Malaga on the road to Barcelona—I drifted into a shop where I saw a young man engaged in putting the finishing touches to some donkey-trappings.

My friend who accompanied me and spoke perfect Spanish asked if we could find a good donkey, not particularly big, but strong enough to carry two arrobas of luggage thirty kilometres a day for a couple of weeks or so.

"Surely", he cried. He knew of the very animal to suit the purpose. We could come along now and see him.

He led us up the street to where a group of men stood chatting at the door of a big courtyard.

"Miguel".

A dirty gypsy emerged from the crowd. He whospered a few words to him, whereupon he wok to life and set off up the street at a quick walk.

Presently the sound of hoofs on the pavement outside caused the shop-keeper to spring to his feet.

"Here he is". he cried. "A nobler beast you won't find in Malaga".

I looked at the animal. It seemed as if he had been ill for ages. "I won't have him," I declared looking round the faces. "He looks miserably ill".

"Come here," said the gypsy, seizing my arm and dragging me into a tavern next door. "Two glasses of wine", he ordered, when he had me standing before the counter.

"A noble beast ....."

'No". I said again, "I won't have the confounded brute. He's a lighthouse. How the dickens could I hide him away from the eyes of prowling nightbirds whilst I slept".

"Where is the owner?" called the gypsy, ignoring my remarks.

There seemed to be a considerable doubt on this point, but at last a tall silly-looking fellow was pushed forward and reluctantly claimed the title.

"You will take £4 for the donkey?" asked the gypsy.

The gypsy and crowd now came round the donkey-owner and raising their voices, shouted and argued until my head burst with the din.

The deal came to an end, and I was forced to take the donkey and pay the price at the spot.

"Have you got the cedula personal? asked the shop-keeper presently.

I took if from my pocket book and gave it to him.

"I will keep it till to-morrow and mage out your guia-licence to drive a donkey. he to'd me. I am the Alc'ade of the barrio, and can fix it up for you without any trouble on your part. You will have to pay me a paseta—that is the fee for the guia—and this man will pay the same."

I gave him the peseta, trying meanwhile to calcu'ate how much the donkey had cost me.

THE TRICK

On the day of our journey the beast was produced from the posada for which I had to pay almost as much as I had paid for my own board and lodging. In the brilliant midday sunlight he looked what he was—a positive wreck. The sight of him depressed me, and my friend who had seen the beast before found considerable inspiration for witticism and amusement, but when I thought of the journey that lay before us, my heart sank.

We had not gone more than a couple of miles when the poor beast suddenly stopped, sat down, our luggage slipping along his back and taking a funny position over his tail. I bethought myself of a box of eggs packed amongst my clothes, and immediately sprang to the donkey's head.

What became of us is a long long story. We sat down and cursed the gypsy who had tricked us in buying the wretched animal.

World Of Science

WHERE SNAILS SPRING—CLEAN

Not every new venture dependent upon popular favour turns out to be a success. But the London Zoo aquarium, which first opened its doors to the public ten years ago (in April, 1924), is a conspicuous exception. Fortunately, because its mainterance is rather expensive.

Here thousands of fish—many of them valuable specimens—from all parts of the world are collected together and "housed" in 100 show tanks varying in water-carrying capacity from ten to five thousand gallons. Spending their lives, as they do, in water, the "element" in which they live must be tended every bit as carefully as the fish themselves.

Come with me and see how the keepers go to work behind the scenes. It should interest you, even though the fish themselves may "leave you cold."

Contrary to what you might expect, it is by no means necessary to empty a tank of its water or fish in order to clean it. The cleansing can be done without disturbing a single inmate.

PRAWNS AREN'T PARTICULAR!

In the first place, foreign bodies and particles of waste matter do not float for long in the water. They sink to the bottom, and when the bed of a tank is to have a clean-up a keeper can do it single-handed. Standing in the service corridor behind the tanks he inserts a rubber suction pipe which acts in precisely the same way as a vacuum-cleaner does upon a carpet. By running the nozzle to and fro over the tank bed he can, in the space of a few minutes, gather up all unwanted material.

Next, the plate-glass front may have to be cleaned. Suction, of course, is of no use here, and so the keeper uses a long rod to the end of which is affixed a rubber pad. This he rubs over the glass till it is spotless.

Although all the tanks need to be cleaned out periodically, this work is not always carried out by a keeper. There are tricks in every trade, and the aquarium is no exception.

Hard hats, special boots, knee-pads, and padded gloves are being introduced by one Scottish colliery company, in the effort to decrease the number of accidents in the pit.

VISITORS FROM SPACE

A society has recently been formed in the United States to investigate meteorites. This is the first time that scientists have united to make an organised effort to find out something more about these strange "visitors" from outer space.

It is an advantage, in studying meteorites, to have as many people interested as possible, because nobody can know in advance where to look for them.

There are two types of meteorites—iron and stone. The former are invariably very heavy, and when they have just fallen, are black on the outside. If they have been lying for some time, however, they may be reddish-brown with rust.

A stony meteorite, newly down from the sky, is usually black on the outside. Sometimes the blackness is on the surface only, so that, if it is broken, you might think it was a piece of greyish cement which had been painted black outside.

These meteorites are the wreckage of comets, and great swarms of them are known to be travelling through space all the time. But—perhaps fortunately—only a few come to earth!

* * * *

THE SPEED OF SOUND.

This important constant has been determined accurately by Dr. Dayton C. Miller, professor of physics at the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, as 1,087.13 feet a second. This is the speed in free air at zero Centigrade.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Infant mortality may be high to-day in some countries, but nowhere does it reach the frightful total of one baby in every three, which was the loss in the ancient Indian village of Un Shagi, in the Jimez Canyon, New Mexico, as revealed by archeological excavations.

* * * *

STORIES OF WILD DOGS.

Stories of wild dogs, loose in the Ramapo Mountains of New Jersey, brought experts of the American Museum of Natural History to investigate. They found that the dogs were descendants of a kennel-bred female Chow, who ran away from home. About twenty have been captured; several packs are still at large in the mountains.

* * * *

THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.

The pyramids of Egypt are awe-inspiring projects, judged even by modern engineering standards. Architects recently estimated that a solid stone replica of the Great Pyramid, if erected in New York, would cost about Dol. 156,000,000 and would take 2,250,000 man-days of labour. A modern structure of the same size and shape in steel and concrete would cost Dol. 15,000,000 and require 750,000 man-days.

* * * *

A NORMAL DIET.

A diet for normal individuals "to maintain health and lengthen life" recently was outlined before a conference on tuberculosis in New York by Dr. Benjamin Goldberg, associate professor of medicine, at the University of Illinois. The diet included: liver three times a week, six pats of butter daily, one or two tablespoons of codliver oil after meals and four glasses of milk, a half glass of tomato juice and the yolk of two eggs in orange juice or milk each day.

* * * *

AMERICAN AIR-'PLANES.

American air-'planes will undoubtedly take part in China's next war. The Chinese Government has recently purchased from American firms more than 100 pursuit, observations and training 'planes, and nearly 1,000 air-'plane engines. Lieut.-Commander Frank Hawks, who broke many air-speed records in U.S., is now on his way to China to demonstrate the newest and fastest thing in bombers, the Curtiss-Wright Condor B-T-32. It can carry 4,000 pounds of bombs at a speed of 180 miles an hour.

Replying to a distressed correspondent, Emily Post says it is customary for the bride's family to send wedding invitations not only to the bridegroom's parents, but also to the bridegroom himself. In case, the bridegroom is the least bit forgetful, we suppose it would be well for a business-like bride to confirm the invitation with a personal letter a day or so before the event, too.

We don't recall that anyone sent us an invitation to our wedding, but we do remember being there.

Our average expectation of life is now four years greater than it was fifty years ago; a person between the ages of forty and fifty can now anticipate living to the age of seventy-two.

The lawyer was rehearsing the beautiful actress as to her appearance in the divorce court. She listened with mild interest and finally asked a question.

"Who plays the part of the judge?"

I haven't got the rheumatiz
I haven't got the grippe,
I haven't got the whooping cough,
No doctor's dope I sip.
But I must stay in bed all day
I dare not stir a stump,
They've taken all my underclothes
To wrap around the pump.

YOUNG SCIENTIST CHALLENGES EXPERTS

Dr. John Tutin, a young engineer-scientist, has challenged Lord Rutherford, the greatest living authority on the atom. Lord Rutherford's theoretical "picture" conceives the atom as having a heavy centre with light electrons revolving round it, while Dr. Tutin's "Alternative Atom" has a light hub and a heavy rim and this, he says, accounts for many phenomena unexplained by the Rutherford theory. Photo shows Dr. Tutin at work.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

have the spectacle of another India with rituals and customs which have lost their sanctity or at least, their significance. The Truth has left them and instead of the pristine Gods, we worship to-day feet of clay. Those of us who want to understand our Hindu brothers not in their divergent variety and infinite facets of forms and faiths, but as co-workers in the uphill task of building a nation, no better source can be found than the beautiful sagas and poems which have moulded Hinduism for so many centuries and which have kept Hindu Civilization alive for so long a time.

The infallibility of Western values is crumbling even in the West. So far that they are permeated with Truth they are bound to succeed, but no amount of false propaganda or the prestige of the British Navy can buttress foreign values. We are beginning to see through. At such a crisis in our mental evolution, in this period of transition, one wonders if one cannot find peace and consolation and self-respect in spiritual search nearer home, in our own dictionary and in the idiom of our own civilizations.

But there is one danger: while falling back on our own, we might fall a prey to the seductive charms of that type of religion. Our ancient attitudes are fraught with Love which accept all ideals and cover up humanity. They have to be studied and evaluated in the light of modern conditions. The first step is the Nation. We are beginning to see afresh the East and we are waking up to the fact that Jerusalem is in the Orient. It may be that we may be reacting too strongly to our disillusionment. To weld varied peoples into a nation we have to grip their hearts and those men and sagas and songs which have their hold on them.

To defashion ourselves, to easternise and nationalise our mind, not in a spirit of fanatic opposition to the West, but in a balanced self-possession, is the task before us. Of course, we dare not run after the luxuries of spiritual "obscurantism" and leave social activities behind. Surely we can vitalise old customs by our new enthusiasms. Very few in Modern Orient are up against Einstein and Pasteur or Mazzini and Marx and Beethoven, but that we should give pride of place to Jaipur and Benares in Indian homes in place of English and German goods, no sane Indian nationalist can question.

A NEW UNDERSTANDING

Our mind is not a godown of an upholstering firm for crude hands to use it as a lumber room for their favourite furniture. It has come down through centuries of change and flux. People want to build dams round about it for their own interest. We are beginning even in Bombay to understand the texture and beauty of our fabrics. After a long eclipse we are falling in line with natural Indian steps. Our customs which sounded old-fashioned the other day are again becoming dear to people who by no stretch of imagination be called "obscurantists." It is finding expression in art, it is in our desire to find something which belongs to us, a desire to be near the soil, to inhale her perfume, to be sanctified by her music.

Some dear person died the other day, died of heart failure in a sea-side village. When the bearers came to take the body out of the house—that horrible tragic moment, which wrenches the mourners' hearts in twain—there was an unusual silence, that deathly silence in which "thought is too deep for tears," or words. A friend who happened to be there and who believed in this dignified silence was suddenly caught in a wail of tragic sounds uttered by a lady, one of those remarkable women who can improvise the most poignant and tragic funeral sermon without any conscious effort or any crude exhibition of insincerity. She had obviously inherited the "mourning" tradition and she moved the whole assembly to tears by choice epithets and apt phrases uttered in a voice, which centuries of custom have insured for tears. He was reminded of the old nurse in Tennyson's Warrior, and he understood the beauty of this ancient custom which like all old customs have lost the soul of sorrow or joy.

Many of us might or might not share our friend's advocacy of the desirability of such a mourner on occassions when tears are scarce, but there are many beautiful old customs of revelry and joy, of evening prayers, of "dhoop," of incense when the sun sets, which hold our imagination and give us a background, which save us from being a bad imitation of not the best type of Englishmen. When the sun sets over hills and seas and when the shepherd of the shepherdess brings the flock home singing, shouting, abusing, to the tune of the well-wheel and of the foxes far away, while the carts are rattling over dusty roads to the neighbouring village and the trees are about to sleep, in an evening ramble, we suddenly come across a perfumed islet, a small wild odorous space, which sticks to our mind like a verse from the Gita, like the breath of the soil, or like "kumud," the night lotus which opens out to the Moon.

LIKE THE NIGHT LOTUS

By "TEHMTEN"

This Century has slaughtered many an ancient custom and old conventions. The casualties are about us, they died because they were mere husks, whose souls had perished long ago, with the passing of the times, which gave them birth. From vital rituals fraught with life and motive, wedded to time and place and Mother Earth and emotions which grew out of contemporary needs, they degenerated with the passing of time into mere artificial and crude theatricality. To the ancient Hindu "Life was a Ritual" from birth to death, a glorious timetable, formed for life's different phases for action and "Dharma" and for spiritual and vocational fulfilments. Life was grasped as a whole, as a living unity, and though men were many, they were the varied facets of one great spiritual reality. In spite of ego-centric tendencies of the human individual, the sages tried to look beyond the personal self to the Omnipotent, to the all-pervading Brahman, limitless and infinite, which was beyond the individual and yet pervading it.

A BOND OF UNITY.

This august realisation of the unity of man and of human-hearts, beating in different men with the Lord dancing in them all, produced those wonderful works of philosophy, which are the solace, not only to Hindus, but to all those who are fortunate to come across them. If every Mahomedan were to read the Gita in train and bus and railway, or in the night when the moon is full, as the work of a great Indian Brother, he will better appreciate the rhythm and beat of Hindu Culture. While running he can catch a few gems which in these ruffled days might give him peace and understanding into the hearts of his countrymen. For the price of four newspapers burdened with communal headlines and riots he can get this Immortal Song, not to be read as a propagandist pamphlet of a modern tub-thumping Hindu Junker or Maha Sabhaite, but as an inspired lyric, which is religion to his Hindu brother, but which is a solace and a comfort and a bond of unity between them. In thousands of villages, the Hindu lives with the Moslem bound by numerous ties of language and customs and common enjoyment in the love of land and common sorrow in foreign bondage.

As the message of Christ or Mahomad or Zoroaster is not the monopoly of their followers, so these sacred verses of the Gita are the heritage of the whole human race. Krishna and Govinda and Kunti and Bharat and all those musical names which are scattered in the sagas of Hindu India, and which live to-day in forty thousand villages, which constitute India, get vitalised and appear different. Govindas, Ramas and Krishnas, farmers and shepherds, are a million facets of the One Divine Shepherd, who spoke in immortal words centuries ago.

The ancient Hindu epics have for non-Hindus, these days, a peculiar significance and a beautiful appeal. To Zoroastrians who are alienated from their fellow-countrymen by a smoke-screen of half-digested Western assimilations and culture, the Sanscrit literature is a voice from their own Aryan past, like the voice of a lost brother, heard in a foreign land; to the Mahomedan the appeal is equally strong. Hindu literature interprets to him his Hindu brother whose heritage he has enriched so much. As some people are in the habit of waxing sentimental over England of Milton, Shakespeare and Blake, over that pleasant island of green fields and mellowed scenes, after reading the charming literature of that country, so it is up to us to interpret Hindu India in terms of their epic poets and sages, to get at the right values.

CHANGED TIMES.

Times have changed, and we

(Continued in Col. 4 and 5.

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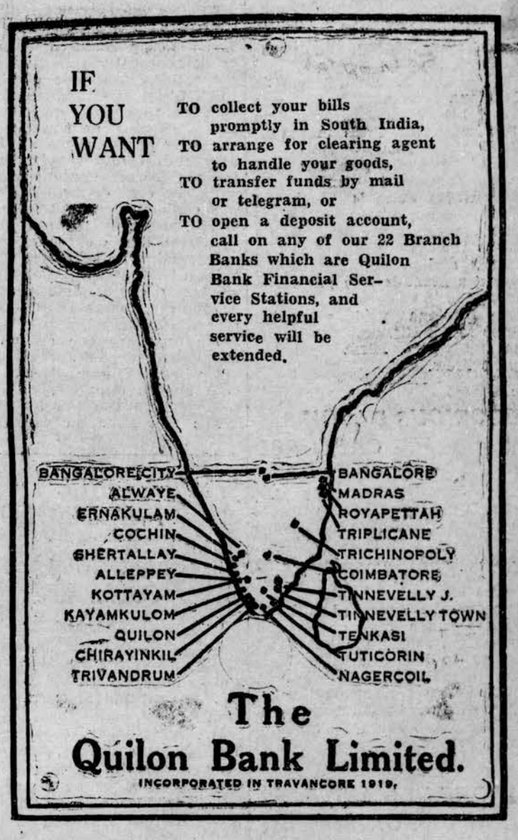

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BOMBAY SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1934

INDUS FLOODS SWEEP MANJHAND

INSULL HAS TO FIND 250,000 DOL. BAIL

Claims Court Has No Jurisdiction As He Was Kidnapped From Greece

(Special Cable.)
CHICAGO, May 11.

Mr. Samuel Insull raised 200,000 dollars bail and was released, but was re-arrested immediately on a charge of embezzlement, and ordered to find another 50,000 dollars bail.

He declined to enter a plea of guilty or not guilty. His son, Samuel, with a long procession of former business associates pleaded not guilty to the charge of violating the National Bankruptcy Act by manipulations of utilities holding companies.

Insull's lawyers claimed that the court had no jurisdiction as he was illegally kidnapped from Greek territory.

The court will decide this point on Tuesday.

LATER.

The matter of the second bail has been settled and Insull has gone to hospital for a rest before his appearance in court on Tuesday.

SAUKAT ALI REACHES BANGALORE

Communal Poison Should Not Enter States, He Says

BANGALORE, May 11.

Maulana Shaukat Ali who arrived here from Madras in an interview to the Press made the following statement:—

"The Communal poison should never be allowed to enter the States where there is brotherly feeling. I am a man of peace and I am trying my best to that end, as the world is sick of quarrels and bitterness. What every one needs is only peace and honour."

The Maulana paid a glowing tribute to His Highness the Maharaja and Sir Mirza Ismail.—United Press.

NOTORIOUS DACOITS CAPTURED

JUBBULPORE, May 12.

The District Police after vigorous investigation have succeeded in capturing a gang of notorious dacoits, who were said to be responsible for committing a sensational dacoity in the district.

It may be recalled that in February last a gang of armed dacoits had raided the house of one Jhalloo Lal, a wealthy Malguzar of Billendi, in Sehora tehsil and after torturing the inmates, decamped with cash and jewellery worth about Rs. 18,000.—United Press.

MYSORE DEWAN FOR BOMBAY

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, By Mail.

Sir Mirza Dewan of Mysore accompanied by Mr. T. Singaravelu Muddaliyar his private Secretary is leaving Bangalore on the 18th inst. for Bombay to attend the Princes' conference which is proposed to be held there on May 22 and 23. The Dewan will return to Bangalore in the last week of this month.

GIRL'S TRAGIC DEATH

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, May 12.

Fire walking which is regarded as a holy custom in the Vysa community during certain feasts, has claimed a victim in Bangalore Mutyalanna, a young girl aged about 11, who while walking on fire, got confused and fell into the fire pit and died as a result of severe burns.

Town Under Water; People Homeless

Engineers Unable To Stop The River's Onslaught

S. O. S. TO GOVERNMENT

MANJHAND (Sind) May 12.

Pathetic scenes are witnessed in the wealthy town of Manjhand situated on the bank of the Indus, which has been inundated by the waters of the Indus.

Practically half the town with its palatial buildings and gardens is under water. Many have been rendered homeless. All efforts of the Engineers to stop the on-rush of water have failed.

The river is changing its course, and nothing would prevent its onslaught.

An appeal has been made by the inhabitants to the Government to provide them with free land where they can build their new houses.—United Press.

A. I. C. C. Can Withdraw Ban On Council-Entry

Satyamurthi Says According To Congress Constitution Patna Meeting Can Deal With New Situations

CALCUTTA, May 12.

Interviewed by the "United Press" on the question which was being repeatedly raised of late about the competence of the All India Congress Committee to give sanction to the Swarajya Party for functoning as a Parliamentary wing of the Congress, Mr. S. Satyamurthi said that if the All India Congress Committee could withdraw civil disobedience which was contemplated in Lahore Congress Resolution, it could equally withdraw ban on council-entry.

Proceeding he said that the articles of Congress Constitution distinctly contemplate that the All-India Congress Committee may deal with all new situations arising between one section of the Congress and another and not what had been already dealt with by the Congress.

New Questions.

The new situation which has arisen since Karachi Congress is (1) Breaking of Gandhi-Irwin Pact, (2) Suspension of Civil Disobedience movement decided by the Poona Conference and Mahatmaji, (3) Utter absence of any political activity in the country in the name of the Congress, (4) Publication of the White Paper Constitution, (5) Tentative formation of the Swaraj Party and (6) Dissolution of the Legislative Assembly.

"Surely," said Mr. Satyamurthi, "the All India Congress Committee is competent to deal with this new situation." In support of this contention, he cites instance of spinning frachise having been changed at one of the previous meetings of the A I C C. at Patna some years back for four anna franchise of the Congress.—United Press.

SILVER BILL PHRASEOLOGY

Agreement Reached At Conference

WASHINGTON, May 11.

Agreement on the phraseology of the Silver Bill has been reached by the conference between Mr. Morgenthau and the silverites.

Mr. Morgenthau, according to one of his conferees, consented to a mandatory declaration of policy, that silver be made a monetary base with gold, and wants first to submit it to President Roosevelt.

The confereee including Senato Borah are optimistic that very little controversy is left.—Reuter.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE CONCLUDED

Accused Plead Not Guilty In Pakur Raj Murder Case

CALCUTTA, May 11.

The prosecution evidence in Pakur Raj Murder Conspiracy Case in which Benoyendra Pande of Pakur Raj family and three Calcutta doctors stand charged with conspiracy to murder Amarendra Pande, step-brother of Benoyendra by injecting plague bacilli, having been concluded today the statements of the accused persons were recorded. All of them pleaded not guilty, Benoyendra alleging that he had been deliberately implicated in the false case. Hearing was adjourned for argument.—United Press.

WAR DEBT REVISION

U. S. Willing To Accept Part Payments

WASHINGTON, May 12.

It is authoritatively stated at White House, that the United States is willing to enter discussions as regards War Debt Revision with individual nations, but refuse to join any general debt conference. Despite the authoritative information given out that several debtors have been informed that token payments would no longer ensure exemption from the provisions of the Johnson Act.

President Roosevelt still feels that the United States has not laid down any rigid policy in this matter.

He has indicated that part payments would be given full sympathetic consideration, and all offers would be considered on individual merits.—Reuter's Special.

OWNERS CARRY OUT THREAT

All Workers Of Empress Mills Dismissed From Service

NAGPUR, May 12.

As already announced the Authorities of the Empress Mills Nagpur posted notices in all the Mill gates this morning dispensing with the services of all strikers and declaring lock out until further notice.

The lock out notice further declares that only those strikers whose services are required will be engaged when the Mills are re-open and on condition which may be determined at that time.

The Model Mills are working with the full complement of labour.—United Press.

GERMAN DEBT PARLEYS

Two Years Moratorium Payments Suggested At Conference

BERLIN, May 11.

The possible outcome of the protracted debts conference now suggested will be two years moratoriut debt payments and the supply by raw materials on credit basis to meet requirements of Germany's industry for the next two years.

The committee appointed by the conference are at present discussing details of this plan.

Meanwhile that fight is still proceeding behind the scenes between different groups of delegates with regard to the utilisation scrip for additional exports.

While Holland, and Switzerland apparently support Germany's desire to increase additional exports on the scrip basis as much as possible, Sweden and America are said to oppose this solution of Germany's debts problem.—Reuter.

CONTROL OF RUBBER IN GERMANY

New Office Established In Hamburg To Regulate Supplies

BERLIN, May 11.

A new office for the control of dealings in rubber has been established in Hamburg under Herr Erick Hammersfahr, who will be responsible to the Minister of Commerce and will regulate the supply and distribution of rubber, guttapercha, and rubber waste.

The control of imports of raw material is necessary owing to the precarious foreign currency position, and include raw materials for the textile, copper, hides, skins and rubber industries.

In 1933 the value of rubber imports amounted only to £1,25,000,000 at par.

Imports in the first three months of 1934 in anticipation of rubber restriction have already reached £500,000.—Reuter.

SOCIALIST PARTY FOR PUNJAB

Programme Being Formulated

LAHORE, May 11.

A number of young Congressmen of Punjab including some A. I. C. C. members are understood to be formulating a Socialist Programme which will 'inter alia' urge a radical change of Congres outlook. The programme will be put before the forthcoming Punjab Congress leaders' meeting on May 13th.—A. P.

Goodrich Company's Funds Attached

High Court Orders Restraint Of Rs. 10,000 To Secure Wilson's Claims

There was a sensational sequel to the acquittal of Mr. John Allen Wilson, ex-Director of the Goodrich Rubber Tyre Co., when the current account of the Company was seized under a warrant of attachment issued by the Bombay High Court to secure the claim of Rs. 14,400 preferred by Mr. Wilson as arrears of salary.

The Imperial Bank of India Ltd., Sandhurst Road Branch, Bombay on whom the writ was issued brought into Court a sum of Rs. 15,000 which was at the credit of the Goodrich Rubber Tyre Co., in the current account with the Bank.

Mr. Lowjee, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors, appeared before Mr. Justice Kania and opposed the order restraining the money that was at the credit of the Goodrich Rubber Tyre Co.

Mr. Taraporewalla, on behalf of Mr. Wilson, urged that the money should be kept in Court to secure the claim preferred by his client.

After hearing Counsel Mr. Justice Kania ordered that a sum of Rs. 10,000 out of the Rs. 15,000 brought into Court be restrained under the Warrant of attachment issued by the High Court.

Funds For Strikers Intercepted

Cable Containing Remittance From London Not Delivered

The astounding revelation that the greetings sent by Mr. Tom Mann, the British Communist to the Bombay strikers together with a remittance for £10 had been withheld delivery to the addresee has come to light with the receipt of a letter by air mail containing a copy of the cablegram.

In a letter addressed from London dated May 4, Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, Secretary of the League Against Imperialism, discloses the fact, that a cablegram containing greetings of the textile workers of London, was despatched by Mr. Tom Mann on May 2.

The letter arrived in Bombay by the air mail on Saturday and was received by Mr. Adhikari of the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union on behalf of Mr. Ranadive, the addresee, who is detained in the Byculla House of Correction.

Mr. Adhikari declares that the cablegram of Mr. Tom Mann has so far not been received by the addresee.

The copy of the cablegram enclosed in their letter of Mr. Bridgeman reads as follows:

"London Workers demonstration held on May Day greets the heroic textile workers of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Sholapur and Delhi, on their strike against wage-cuts and rationalisation. We greet your united front action under the Central Strike Committee with elected delegates from Mills.

After expressing the hope that the strike would receive the support of all Indian workers especially railwaymen the cablegram concludes: "British workers are with you. Pledge ourselves raise funds and develop solidarity campaign. Long live solidarity of Indian workers".

Mr. Bridgeman also mentions the fact that Mr. Tom Mann has remitted telegraphically a sum of £10 to Mr. Ranadive.

Strike Situation Shows No Improvement

Although there was considerable bustle and activity in front of the textile mills of Bombay on Saturday, the strike situation did not show any improvement.

Owing to the fact that many of the mills had put up notices that the wages of the workers for the month of April would be paid on Saturday workers gathered in front of mills. They received their wages but did not resume work.

About 18 mills paid the wages of the workers. Some more mills issued only the wage tickets and intimated the workers that they would be paid on Monday.

The workers of the Victoria Mills who had declared a strike even before the general strike at a meeting held at Gowalia Tank decided not to receive their wages.

Enclosed in their wage envelopes, the workers of the Sassoon group of mills found leaflets exhorting them to give up the strike and rejoin duty.

The names of the mills which paid wages to the workers on Saturday are: Swan, Jam No. 1 and 2, Spring, Gold Mohur, Textile, Century, Standard, Crown, Swastik Satya, Meyer Sassoon, Edward Sassoon, Jacob Sassoon and Apollo Mills.

WANTED INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY

Maharashtra Chamber Urges Govt. To End Trade Deadlock

The Secretary, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, writes:—The following resolution was passed at the second quarterly general meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce held on Wednesday the 9th instant: "This meeting views with grave concern the deadlock at present existing between the millowners and the labourers of the Bombay Textile industry, which is causing great harm to trade and industry, and urges Government to take immediate steps to institute an independent inquiry into the dispute with a view to bringing about an early settlement between the parties concerned."

BURMANS MUST BE FIRM

U. Sein Says They Are Fit For Responsible Government

MONYWA, May 11.

Presiding over the annual conference of the G. C. B. A. under the control of Myoso Sayadaw yesterday U. Sein (Bandoola) said that so far as policy was concerned they must be firm, consistent and unwavering, but the method must be determined by the requirements of time.

He added, "If non-co-operation fails we must have courage to pursue a policy of co-operation. All our objects should be dominated by a desire to achieve the ultimate object (full responsible Government) and to discover the most effective road to it.

Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress have recently shown such courage and taken a bold decision. We must act likewise."

Dr. Ba Maw, Education Minister, assured the Conference of his continued adherence to "Nunthanu" policy.

Dr. Ba Maw speaking again at the night session examined at length the meaning of responsible Government. He added:

MUST GIVE PROOF.

"We must not only demand responsible Government but also prove ourselves fit for responsibility." He pointed out that he had already made clear in Burma and in England his determination to achieve fuel responsible Government. Now he wanted to prove that Burmans were fit for responsibility before it was time for making demands and he did so. It was now time to support the demand by proof of fitness and he would to the best of his ability give that proof.

Proceeding the speaker declared, "We must be prepared for it and the Burmans must also think in that direction." He also expressed his determination that if he had any reason to think that he would be more useful in expressing the desire of the people he would not hesitate to return to that task.—A. P.

"PITCHED BATTLE" REPORT

Inquiries made about the report which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" on May 10, under the caption "Pitched battle on Road" go to show that no complaint had been lodged at the police station nor was any person injured in the affray, admitted for treatment in the local hospitals.

The report therefore lacks official confirmation and apart from the Labour Union which received news of such incidents and made it available for the press, a more accurate account of the incident cannot be obtained.

There have been such clashes in the past of which the police could only have information if a report is made to them or if their help has been requisitioned to deal with them, but in cases where no report is made it is only natural that they should withhold confirmation.

A resolution sponsored by the Mohamedan members of the Ahmedabad Municipality to secure adequate representation of the minority community in the municipal services was thrown out at Wednesday's meeting of the Municipality.

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